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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 139 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
13th June	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,822
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec	RANPURA		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First saloon "A" return tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New s.s. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by sea, £105.
To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
13th June	NIRVANA*	6,021
16th July	DOMALA	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA *	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA	8,427

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
16th June	ALIPORE*	5,273	
13th ,,	SARDINIA	6,384	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN	6,696	NALDERA
7th July	SICILIA	6,813	DONGOLA
4th Aug.	DELTA	8,097	MANGOLIA
7th ,,	NARKUNDA	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	NARKUNDA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
12th June	VARSOVA	Buscreh viaKarachi.
17th ,,	BANKURA	Buscreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
24th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122.

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N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru	K. Fukuda	5976	2nd June	14th June
Rangoon Maru	S. Watanabe	5659	9th June	15th ,,
Ceylon Maru	J. Yamada	4905	17th ,,	1st July
*Sado Maru	K. Horikawa	5898	27th June	10th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	31st July

*Passenger Steamer

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
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Singapore	309	210	158	105
Hongkong	480	270	203	135
Shanghai	540	320	240	160
Kobe	610	380	285	190

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They have served many, and will serve you too—in curing Mental weakness, Brain-fag, Indigestion, Constipation, etc.

Only a Rupee per tin with 32 pills. For a detailed and complete price list please write to:—

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Kalbadevi Road : : : BOMBAY.

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA. ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
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'Phone No. 679.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
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LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
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All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
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Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
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1924

ANOTHER BANNER YEAR

New Insurance Issued	over Rupees	18	Crores
Insurance in Force	,, ,,	86	,,
Income	,, ,,	4	,,
Assets	,, ,,	16	,,

The amount of New Business, the increase in Assets and Payments to Policyholders were the largest in the history of the Company. The reserve for Dividends to Policyholders now amounts to Rs. 1,07,93,034 of which Rs. 36,79,539 will be paid Policyholders as dividends during 1925.

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—:o:—

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CLASSIFIED SHORT

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On and from Monday 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under :—

HALF ANNA

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Minimum twelve words.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A JUNIOR SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply to Messrs. DASTUR AND CO., Solicitors, Ismail Building, Fort, Bombay.
A R1260

WANTED—AGENCY for selling Mill Cloth. Can accommodate finance. Apply Box No 809, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1231

WANTED—Two GRADUATE TEACHERS, one Marathi-knowing and one Gujarati knowing. Apply PRINCIPAL, Lokmanya Kanyashala, Congress House, Girgaum.
A R1261

WANTED—L. T.'s or Experienced GRADUATES, strong in English Mathematics, History and Sanskrit; and one B. Com. Apply sharp with testimonials stating age, experience, special subjects and minimum demands. Jains will be preferred. SECRETARY, Tilokchand Jain High School, Indore.
A 1228

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CAPABLE Experienced Indian Graduate open to ENGAGEMENT as GUARDIAN and TUTOR. Thorough all-round training and development of CHARACTER guaranteed. Box No. 811, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
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B R1262

SITUATION WANTED.—A well qualified INDIAN NURSE, proceeding to England for Post-Graduate studies with a scholarship from the International Red Cross Society will be willing to take charge of patient to England towards the end of the present month. For terms refer to the HON. ORGANISER AND GENERAL SECRETARY, Poona, Seva Sadan Society, C/o. Servants of India Society, Girgaum, Bombay.
B 23423

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R1166

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JA 23468

FOR Hire:—Private Motor Cars whole day or for some hours. Apply Box No. 807, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1229

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C R1239

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C R1247

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L R1359

TILAK CHIROL CASE.—In Privy Council. Over 900 pages. Rupees five. Write KUNDALISANG RAHALAYA. Girgaon, Bombay.
L R1248

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ROSE LICHI 400 Rs. 3/8, 800 Rs. 6, MANGOES—LANGRA Rs. 20; BOMBAY and KISHUNBHOG at Rs. 15 per 100. Pkg. and freight extra. Price with order. N B.—Mangoes rare, book your orders with cash immediately. Ask for price list for our healthiest Mango and Lichi grafts with 1 anna stamp. SUPERINTENDENT, BEHAR GARDEN, No. 8, Darbhanga.
F 23322

MANGOES AND LICHIES GRAFTS

MANGOES and LICHIES GRAFTS five years old Rs. 30/- three years Rs. 25/-; two years Rs. 20; one year Rs. 13 per dozen. Packing freight extra, price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of the grafts. SUPERINTENDENT, Estate Garden, Darbhanga.
F 23440

FINEST DESERT PEARS—from the middle of July. APPLES in August, sent to any part of India carefully packed by V. P. Post at Rs. 5-10 for 9-lbs. of fruit. Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, KULU, Punjab.
R 1169.

BEST KULU APPLES and PEARS to any part of India 11 lb. basket Rs. 5/4/0 V. P. P. all charges included. CHARLES LEE, Hurripur, Orchards. P.O. Nagar Kulu, Punjab.
F 1242

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all part of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR

"Bombay Chronicle."

Elphinstone St. Fort, Bombay

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC

WANTED—SECOND HAND BOILER COTTON BALING HALF PRESS, HYDRAULIC PUMP BED. Write to GULABRAI GOVINDRAM, Akola.
K R1246

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'Phone 42484

Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus

GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

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MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram : "CALHOTEL."

PROFESSION

CATARACTS—No matter who has failed I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, Calcutta.
R1116B

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SREE RAMA WEAVING ESTT., NEAR OLD TOLL GATE, CANNANORE—Manufacturers of Cotton Checks, mercerised Tweeds, Sunproofs, bedsheets, shirtings, etc. Experienced Commission Agents are wanted. For particulars apply to MANAGER.
T R1258

ALUMINIUM NAME PLATE for six annas. Post stamps. Apply KUNDALI-SANGRAHALAYA, Girgaon, Bombay.
T R1249

DO YOU WANT NILGIRI TEA? Please communicate immediately with MANOHAR COMPANY, Dadar.
T R1257

GUNS, RIFLES, AMMUNITION at greatly reduced prices. Freight free. Liberal discounts. Lists free. ROYAL PIONEER CO. Meerut.
T R1111

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SUN BRAND

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Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 21986.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1273 of 1924.

EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

vs.

GANNY HAJEE AHMED and others.

To

YOOSUF MAHAMED GAZIPURA, OSMAN ABDUL GUNNY, SETH VALI MOHAMED OSMAN AND MAHAMED UMER BUX, the four of the Defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff Bank has instituted a suit in this Court against you and the original Defendant Ganny Hajee Ahmed for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 21,31,616/6/5 being the principal and interest due and payable to the Plaintiff Bank in terms of the Indenture of Mortgage executed by you and the said Defendant Ganny Hajee Ahmed on the 8th April, 1921, together with further interest and for the costs of this suit you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the office of the Registrar of this Court within 16 days and to file your Written Statement within 28 days from the date of this publication and are summoned to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of the Court to answer the Plaintiff Bank's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing, upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case, and take notice that in default thereof the suit is liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1925.

(Sd.) N. GHATAK,
Master.

ORR DIGNAM AND CO.
Attorneys for the Plaintiff Bank.
C23457

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

SUIT NO. 175 of 1925.

(1) CHHAGANLAL DHANJIBHAI SHAH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a certified Share Broker, carrying on business at Dalal Street, within the Fort, (2) ALLIMAHOMED SALEMAHOMED NARAINJI of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Sub-broker, residing at Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) ALLADIN JAFFER DEVJI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Samuel Street Dongri, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2). ABDULLA HIRJI also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Dongri, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendants.

To,

Mr. ABDULLA HIRJI.

The 2nd Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have instituted in the High Court of Bombay the above suit against you and another claiming Rs. 8,001-14-0 costs and interest and that the 7th day of July, 1925, has been fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the same and that in default of your appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

The 11th day of June, 1925.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
1, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay.
C23464

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that M. J. RODRIQUES, of Bandra, Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land at Palli Danda Road, in Bandra bearing Danda Khata Survey No. 81 Pot Nos. 9—10—12 13, 14 and 15 and that part of survey No. 97 Falni No. 1 which is adjoining the Palli Danda Road and which is immediately adjacent to survey No. 81 pot Nos. 14 and 15.

Dated this 19th day of May, 1925.

(Sd). AMARCHAND AND MANGALDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
23326

LEGAL NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
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3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

HOMELY HINDOO HOSTELS CO., LTD.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Board of Directors, dated, 6th June, 1925, a Special General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, viz Kowly Compound, Parbhadevi, Dadar, on Wednesday (the 17th inst.) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the question of voluntary liquidation of the concern. All shareholders are requested to attend
23467

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA.

CANNAS

SPECIAL REDUCED SALE ENDING 31ST JUNE.

CHOICE SELECTIONS of Hybrid varieties at 12/8 and at 25 per hundred roots. Don't miss this opportunity. Apply at once to the

SECRETARY,
1, Alipore Road, CALCUTTA.
C23462

NOTICE.

TO LET—GODOWNS at the Shilotri Bank Buildings and a BUNGALOW near the Mahalaxmi Temple with a compound and Garage. Apply Box No. 798, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
30400

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MOOLJI HAKIDAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE PUBLIC that the undermentioned Rates of the Company have been forfeited by the Board by a resolution passed at their meeting held on 25th May, 1925.

[illegible] 80100; 82601/700; 82710/25; 82741/70; 82761/90; 83113/39012; 96149/912; 88859/91; 87668/717; 87988/997; 87669/87; 88123/147; 88162/82382; 92240/247; 88838/882; 88843/887; 89018/97; 97849/917; 91699/721; 28088/96; 89118/9177; 93823/42; 160213/472; 100825/82; 107393/87; 107518/647; 107867/88; 108813/9212; 109753/42; 109983/110-92; 110128/627; 110628/111627; 112222/477; 113628/57; 112788/3082; 114303/132; 114533/82; 114777/77; 114783/817; 115518/617; 115818/82; 117048/247; 117548/472; 117306/77; 121843/2342; 123288/312; 126288/387; 127113/362; 129313/62; 131513/22; 131753/77; 132078/84; 132175/284; 141635/56; 147840/99; 147900/19; 148135/84; 149618/27; 149933/150097; 150132/72; 150198/207; 150233/322; 150268/402; 150478/87; 150498/532; 150593/97; 150715/19; 150823/82; 151018/72; 151218/27; 151233/47; 151258/63; 151343/67; 151453/72; 151508/647; 152113/92; 152183/92; 152208/37; 152253/402; 152315/62; 152363/902; 152983/3007; 153135/62; 153167/217; 153223/322; 153623/702; 153848/72; 153883/927; 154138/62; 154183/202; 154228/12; 154315/407; 154548/52; 156688/92; 156772/841; 156903/12; 157013/32; 157068/217; 157249/62; 157273/317; 157568/817; 157905/77; 160188/237; 160463/7; 160638/97; 161483/92; 161498/507; 161888/97; 161903/32; 162963/3562; 163813/62; 166963/7062; 167078/87; 167123/42; 167358/62; 167373/7422; 167573/87; 167928/37; 168173/222; 168248/72; 168388/447; 168573/92; 168663/712; 168863/9262; 169393/402; 169453/77; 169553/77; 169603/7; 169763/72; 169778/170087; 179138/87; 170238/87; 170353/67; 170388/92; 170398/417; 171338/2212; 172248/312; 172813/3012; 173878/912; 173963/72; 174058/5332; 175353/882; 175983/6082; 176508/32; 176613/17; 176963/872; 176998/7097; 177363/72; 177383/402; 177613/52; 191185/89; 191290/239; 191945/69; 192385/609; 193810/29; 1918807904; 194023/79; 195000/49; 195147/51; 195302/6; 195352/66; 195722/26; 196752/36; 1959297/6023; 197203/13; 197346/60; 197411/25; 197696/50; 197701/50; 198591/640; 198991/9040; 199196/200; 199241/65; 199711/60; 200511/610; 201296/305; 201521/55; 201561/75; 201631/50; 201881/65; 201961/2260; 202986/3110; 203401/10; 203746; 203470; 214431/80; 2145811/5130; 216624/775; 216876/975; 217323/675; 218526/75; 219201/9300; 219301/20120; 220691/830; 221181/90; 221226/75; 221431/45; 222551/600; 223157/325; 223431/530; 225781/90; 230091/140; 230991/1040; 232708/805; 233306/505; 233541/640; 238691/9090; 240691/790; 240851/55; 240866/900; 241001/500; 257006/15; 257021/50; 258026/25; 287086/185; 323636/60; 350161/210; 350671/75; 350786/835; 350976/80; 351081/85; 3569567/7855; 358036/235; 358442/61; 358472/81; 358485/535; 358546/645; 358666/65; 358726/50; 358761/871; 358897/946; 358972/9221; 359322/421; 359792/9811; 359812/36; 361137/61; 361512/611; 361637/46; 362592/906; 362857/3006; 363342/51; 363537/61; 364112/336; 364687/786; 365022/51; 365771/98; 367844/68; 367879/978; 368059/7088; 367384/483; 367389/604; 367719/8218; 368419/518; 368776/875; 369816/25; 370156/65; 370416/38; 374965/84; 375025/24; 375572/169; 375270/369; 375380/89; 375660/71; 375885/991; 376170/270; 376320/44; 376892/4111; 376457/566; 376692/716; 376717/56; 377017/21; 377089/41; 377241/723; 377784/833; 380064/363; 380447/518; 380634/43; 380744/93; 380824/28; 380889/98; 380890/948; 381009/33; 381169/73; 381284/353; 381564/73; 381589/603; 381614/58; 381709/33; 381774/803; 381839/53; 381879/93; 382064/68; 382089/93; 382102/33; 382309/38; 382374/98; 382429/78; 382569/78; 382609/13; 382644/63; 382653/28; 382721/38; 382739/43; 382884/913; 382939/63; 383159/49; 383264/73; 383324/33; 383344/58; 383439/43; 383559/818; 383664/78; 383689/703; 384084/88; 384094/93; 384404/508; 384509/33; 384794/823; 387194/93; 387713/42; 388243/342; 388443/542; 388843/92; 388793/888; 388854/903; 389404/503; 389654/763; 389754/803; 389814/913; 390442/96; 390492/516; 390721/30; 390736/40; 390815/64; 390898/907; 391156/70; 391186/205; 391216/25; 391256/85; 391266/9; 391465/9; 391485/84; 391619/20; 391639/48; 391710/24; 391731/35; 391755/804; 391822/26; 391906/10; 391915/24; 391935/79; 392239/69; 392384/96; 392397/98; 392490/19; 392459/60; 392692/691; 392842/43; 393082; 393315/24; 393408/12; 393443/52; 395003/12; 395139/53; 395229/53; 395564/13; 395741/60; 395783/94; 395921/37; 395953/59; 396024/28; 396314/413; 396414/23; 396574/673; 396774/848; 396849/98; 396924/7048; 397489/33; 397934/37; 397940/44; 397990/9; 398015/17; 398150/649; 398730/34; 399099; 399051/150; 399161/73; 399186/90; 399203/27; 399258/69; 399311/20; 399362/6; 399394/403; 399500/24; 399572/76; 399595/96; 399626/50; 399701/10; 399711/800; 399904/400013; 400014/18; 400084; 400085/134; 400198/202; 400259; 400262/351; 400389/411; 400437/40; 400448/70; 400501/5; 400668/717; 400668/837; 400859; 401109/18; 401139/64; 401209/15; 401260/66; 401343/92; 401617/34; 401642/66; 401707/26; 401822/36; 402128/32 402267/51; 402462/611; 402681/850; 402901/10; 403233/312; 403630/79; 404135/49; 404160/66; 404492/95; 404318/42; 404668/667; 404923/72; 409473/572; 411393/417; 411803/27; 411928/42; 413350/849; 414810/34; 414940/59; 414985/5484; 415725/49; 416770/94; 416845/59; 416870/4; 416890/989; 417050/139; 417140/422189; 422252/56; 422282/306; 422312/16; 422322/96 422564/68; 422574/603; 422917/21; 424039/61; 405332/56; 425637/61; 429902/9061; 432012/80; 434502/11; 434537/56; 434587/666; 434989/93; 435067/266; 436492/591; 426892/941; 438492/291; 438892/791; 438992/9041; 439047/767; 439142/91; 439342/91; 439642/91; 439892/891; 439992/440041; 440522/46; 440947/96; 441,047/71; 441172/96; 441597/1616; 441727/41; 441892/46; 441892/976; 442347/56; 442427/31; 442457/61; 442507/11; 442517/21; 442822/26; 443007/56; 448422/521; 452862/86; 452912/41; 453342/4091; 454457/81; 454202/21; 454342/91; 454742/801; 455012/51; 456037/136; 456187/211; 456337/436; 457037/86; 457097/106; 457237/61; 457387/56; 458537/636; 459037/481036; 456237/456336; 456437/457036;
23454

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Administrative Officer to the School Board under the Primary Education Act. The pay of the post will be from 150 to 250 with an annual increment of Rs. 10 on approved service. Applications stating age, qualification and previous experience should reach the undersigned on or before 30th June, 1925.

P. J. ANJARIA,
President,
Local Authority, Jalgaon.
Municipality.

Jalgaon Municipal Office.
Dated 9th June, 1925.
C23462

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY.

WANTED—A READER in Indian Philosophy on a salary of Rs. 500—50—800, with benefits of the University Provident Fund after confirmation. The appointment will in the first instance be on probation for one year. The candidate should have made a special study of the different systems of Indian Philosophy and should have a good knowledge of Sanskrit and a working knowledge of Pali. Persons who are conversant with European Philosophy and who have also done research work in Indian Philosophy will be preferred. The person appointed is expected to join his appointment in August next. Applications with copies of testimonials and references and evidence of research work should reach the undersigned by the 1st July 1925.

R. R. KHANNA
Registrar.
23462

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

AND

JUBBULPORE

"LOTUS" BRAND

Portland Cements

ALSO

KATNI

FIRE BRICKS,
FIRE CLAY,
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS

All available for

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY EX-

BOMBAY STOCK

THE KATNI CEMENT AND INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT CO. LTD.

C. MACDONALD & CO.,
AGENTS

Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 20418.

THE BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

(incorporated in India.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Offices, Nos. 35-43, Church Gate Street, Bombay, on 30th June, 1925, at 5-0 o'clock p.m. (S.T.), for transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1924.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS are CLOSED from 23rd June, to 7th July, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. BROWN,
General Manager.

Bombay, 10th June, 1925.

N.B.—The Dividend if confirmed by the Shareholders as recommended by the Directors, will be paid on and after 10th July, 1925.
23466

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

MANURE FOR GARDENS.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that manure for gardening purposes is available at the Manure pits, Tardeo Flats, and will be supplied on an application to the Undersigned and on payment of its cost at the rate of annas twelve per cart load. Arrangements for carting the manure from the Manure pits will have to be made by the applicants themselves.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

D. K. THAKUR,
Ag. Conservancy Superintendent.

11th June, 1925

Office of the Conservancy Superintendent, Opposite Northbrook Garden, Grant Road.
C23460

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

COMPETITION FOR THE CHANDULAL CHOTALAL MEHTA PRIZE.

ESSAY CHOSEN FOR THE YEAR 1927.

"THE FUTURE OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES IN INDIA."

Extracts from the Rules.

1. A prize to be called "Chandulal Chotalal Mehta Prize," consisting of the interest on Rs. 5,000, or of books of like value to be selected by the winner, shall be awarded for the best essay on the subject noted above.
2. Competitors shall be graduates of the Benares Hindu University of not more than seven years' standing from the date of the graduation.
3. The essays shall be sent to the Registrar on or before the Fourth Monday in July, 1927. Each essay shall be designated by a motto instead of the writer's name, and shall be accompanied by a sealed cover containing the name of the competitor, his university standing, Post Office address and a declaration that the essay is BONAFIDE his own composition.
4. The prize shall not be awarded for an essay which in the opinion of the judges does not show research or originality of treatment.
5. The essay shall be the property of the University which may print and publish it. The writer of the essay must obtain the permission of the Syndicate, if he wishes to get it printed himself.

C23458

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AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of household and office furniture, new Austrian safes, Regulators, high tension wire, cycle tin oil cans, coloured velveteen, printed scarfs, Insolvent's guns, revolver, grinding machine, cut glass, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th June, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Auction Room No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following.

Household furniture consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, new Austrian safes, etc.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of E. H.Coutts (Insolvent) traded as Coutts and Co.

3 guns, 1 revolver, 1 grinding machine and 8 pieces of glassware.

By the order of the office concerned:—

6 pieces of printed scarfs.

One 15t D. C. Regulators, Crompton type and high tension wire.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Dawood Moosa of Memon Mohalla, Kembaker Street:

521,1248 cases of coloured velveteen, 22", 47 pieces about 1500 yds.

On account and at the risk of the Insurance Co. concerned:—

1 case containing 40 gross cycle tin oil cans.
1 case containing 20 gross cycle tin oil cans.

AUCTION SALE OF THE TWO VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT KAZI STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mallokchand Jethaji and Co., the Mortgagees and Transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Haji Ebrahim Geega under the power of sale given to them by three different Indentures of Mortgage one of them dated 26th August 1917 and expressed to be made between the said Haji Ebrahim Geega of the one part and Mallokchand Jethaji and Co. of the other part, and the second one of them dated the 13th day of March 1922 and expressed to be made between the said Haji Ebrahim Geega of the one part and the said Mallokchand Jethaji and Co. of the other part, and the third one of them dated the 19th day of May 1911 and expressed to be made between the said Haji Ebrahim Geega (therein called Haji Ebrahim Geega Fruitwalla) of the one part and Messrs. Ajba Raibhan and Co. of the other part which last mentioned mortgage has been transferred to the said Messrs. Mallokchand Jethaji and Co. by a Deed of Transfer of Mortgage dated the 20th day of May 1925 and expressed to be made between the said Ajba Raibhan and Co. of the one part and the said Mallokchand Jethaji and Co. of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction on Wednesday, the 17th day of June 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the undermentionted immoveable properties in one lot.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the message tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at and between Kazi Street and Masjid Lane without the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 171 square yards of thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 172, 173 and New No. 7488 Old Survey No. 1857 and Survey No. 824 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6167 and Street Nos. 131-133-135-136-137-139-141 New Nos. 90-92-94-96-98-100 102 Musjid Street and 125-127 New No. 46 Kazi Street and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by the said Kazi Street, on the West by Sweepers' passage, on the North by the property formerly of Doctor Abdul Rehman and now of the Mortgagor and on the South by Masjid Lane.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Kazi Street outsire the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2340 New No. 9389 Old Survey No. 1/1858 and New Survey No. 825 and assessed by tre Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6168 Street Nos. 138-140 New No. 44 containing by admeasurement 88 Square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on the East by Kazi Street aforesaid on the North by the property of Ebrahim Bawla and on the South by the property belonging to the said Mortgagor.

For further particulads and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the pudersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL — OPERA — HOUSE
6, 8 and 10 p. m.

"THE COUNTRY KID"
PATHE GAZETTE
MACK SENNET COMEDY.
POPULAR PRICES.

WEST-END
TO NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME
A Gripping Chadwick corporation picture!
THE TOMBOY
Starring the charming
DOROTHY DEVORE
and
HERBERT RAWLINSON
A breathless piece of entertainment—altogether an artistic production, unusually exciting.
The programme includes a 2-Reel century Comedy "Looking Down"
To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)
WEST-END
CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON
TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME
A refreshing funny Photodrama full of real good humour and human earnestness.
"GOOD REFERENCES"
6 Reels—featuring the adorable peach star of the screen
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
A peppery picture, punctuated with gurgles and giggles.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Lions comedy.
To-Night: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
SAURASHTRA
KINEMATOGRAPH Co.'s
Comic Film
LOOKING for LOVE
Time and Rates as Usual.

TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.

Palm Beach suit complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/-

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 11.

S S Silvio Pellico, Delistoriel, Yokohama.
S S Homayun, Vollar, Delagaobay.
S S British Fern, Piper, Abadan.
S S Ariosto, Biggin, Hull.

DEPARTURES

June 12.

S S Rialto, Shea, Karachi.
S S Clan Macindoe, Low, Tuticorin.
S S Varsova, Watson, Busreh.

LOADING.

June 11.

Steamer Morea for London.
Steamer Gairsoppa for Calcutta.
Steamer Ariosto for Hull.
Steamer Numedia for Trieste.
Steamer Drachenfels for Hamburg.

S S Silvio Pellico:—The L P Co's steamer Silvio Pellico 3453 tons, Captain A Delistoriel arrived in Harbour yesterday from Yokohama with a general cargo.

S S Homayun:—The T M Co's steamer Homayun, 2732 tons, Captain R C Vollar, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Delagoabay with a cargo of coal.

S S Ariosto:—The J F Co's steamer Ariosto, 2768 tons, Captain R L Bigyins, arrived in Harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Rialto:—The K N Co's steamer Rialto, 1733 tons, Captain J O Shea will sail to-day from Harbour for Karachi with same bottom cago.

S S Clan Macindoe:—The T M Co's steamer Clan Macindoe, 2775 tons Captain A Low will sail to-day from Harbour for Tuticorin with same bottom cario.

S S Varsova:—The F J S N Co's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain J S Watson, will sail to-day from Harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS,

(THURSDAY, June 11).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Ville de Metz 4402 Mar 14/6 M Maritan.
2 Caledonia 3353 London 20/6 M M & Co.
3 Nirvana 3768 Karachi N F M M & Co.
4 Cape Certegal 3136 N F N F S S N Co.
7 Sardinia 4106 China 16/6 M M & Co.
8 Genova 4217 Genova 15/6 L Trieatine.
10 Cl. Mackay 3205 P Island N F J F & Con
11 City of Harvard 4410 L'pool T/6 K N & Co.
12 Tokushima Maru 4257 Japan 18/6 N F Kaisha.
13 Tengrippa 4460 Dunkirk 5/6 Volkart Bros.
15 Misty Law 3260 N F N F.
16 Serbistan 1864, N.F. N.F Graham Tdg. Co.
16 Drachenfels 3829 Hamburg 6 F L Edward.
17 Chybassa 4022 N F N F M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Iserlohn 2145 N F N F Vol. Bros.
2 Flowergate 3226 Rangoon 16/6 S S N Co.
5 Koyei Maru 3366 Japan 6/6 O S Kaisha.
6 Serbistan 1864 Leith N F Grahams
7 Alipore 3241 Japan 11/6 M M & Co.
8 John Ludu, Mowinckel 1723, N.F.N.F. & L Sajan & Co.
12 & 11 Hayra. 4096 N.F. N.F.
14 Bankura 1905 N. F. M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Pasha 3196 Rangoon 10/6 T Morrison & Co.
C & R Cl. Macindal 2774, Tuticorin 10/6 J F & Co.
D & E Indus Maru 2705 Osaka 15/6 O S Kaisha.
F Cl. Sinclair 3291 Dunkirk 15/6 T M & Co.
H Nour-el-Bahr 199 N.F. N.F. Merchant S N Co.
K Anfora 3590 NF. N.F. L T & M L C N.Co.
M Neidenfels 1745 P Gulf NF. L Edwards Ltd.
N Blairgowrie 1995 Antwerp N.F. T M & Co.
O Clan Macnair 3727 N F N F J F & Co.
P Reichenfels 2919, Antwerp, 10/6 L Edwards.
Z/M Vita 1955 N F N F M M & Co.
6 Umvama 2785 Antwerp 4/6 Graham Tdg. Co.
12/13 Gairsoppa 3277 N F NF M M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantica due about 12th June Agent P & O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 19th June Agent P & O S N Co.

Naldera due about 26th June, Agent P & O S N Co.

Ranpura due about 3rd July Agent P & O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 10th July Agent P & O S N Co.

China due about 17th July Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M and Co

Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Massilia due about 12th June, Agent Graham T Co.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.

Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.

City of Baroda due about 14th June, Agent K N Co.

City of Venice due about 9th July, Agent K N Co.

City of Cairo due about 16th July, Agent K N Co.

Olympia due about 22nd July, Graham T Co.

Clan Ronald due about 2nd July Agent J F Co.

City of Newcastle due about 12th June, Agent K N Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Ceylon due about 15th June, Agent L Edward Ltd.

Rena due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Co.

Nippon due about 27th July, Agent L Edward Ltd.

Tana due about 17th August, Agent Graham T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wildenfels due about 22nd June Agent L Edward Ltd.

Trantenfels due about 3rd July Agent L Edward Ltd.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkirk due about 20th June, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.

Belderdyk due about 11th July, Agent E D Sassoon.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 1st July, Agent M Italiana.

Ganye due about 15th June Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kumeric due about 19th June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

Kosimo due about 23rd June, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

City of Adelaide due about 18th July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

Kasenga due about 31st July, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

City of Auckland due about 17th August, Agent F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Ceylon Maru due about 19th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Kidderpore due about 27th June, Agent P & O S N Co.

Soudan due about 17th June, Agent P & O S N Co.

EXPORTS

June 11.

S S Silvio Pollico for Trieste:—275 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd, 660 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 115 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd, 55 bales cotton waste Khimji Visram and Co, 2000 cwt rapeseed Strauss and Co Ltd, 10000 cwt gingelly seed Strauss and Co Ltd, 110 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co, 660 bales cotton The Patel Cotton Co Ltd, 335 bales cotton K M Nathoo, 330 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

For Venice:—220 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 165 bales cotton Volkart Bros, 78 casks goat skins Briskey Co, 55 bales cotton Louis Drefus and Co, 51 cwt gum karaya N Mulji and Co.

For Steltin:—200 cwt mustarseed Volkart Eros.

For Antwerp:—42 bales hemp S Parmanand 82 bales cotton fly B Meyer and Co.

S S Gange for Genoa:—4 cwt guts J S Pimenta, 140 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd,

For Naples:—2400 cwt rapeseed Ralli Bros.

S S Clan Sinclair for Hull:—2000 cwt rapeseed D Dreyfus and Co.

For Dunkirk:—12000 cwt linseed L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Caledonia for Marseilles:—9100 cwt teelseed Ralli Bros.

S S Ville de Metz for Marseilles:—300 cwt mustardseed A Diirst, 725 cwt turmeric E Virji and Co,

For Havre:—8000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—168 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Rialto for Liverpool:—158 bales wool A Salemahomed and Co, 43 bales wool K Esmeil.

S S Ariosto for Hull:—3000 cwt rapeseed Strauss and Co Ltd, 10000 cotton seed M Bussan Kaisha Ltd.

For Middlesbrough Dock:—1400 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd.

S S Razmak for London:—1 package tiger skin Thos Cook and Son.

For Marseilles:—8000 cwt linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co, 2500 cwt gingelly seed Louis Dreyfus and Co

S S Genova for Genoa:—25 bales cotton Amin and Co.

S S Serbistan for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Iserlohn for Hull:—7000 cwt cotton seed Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co, 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton Erell and Co, 300 bales cotton M Amersey and Co.

For Osaka:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd. 200 bales cotton Bruell and Co.

For Shanghai:—250 bales cotton S Hemraj and Co.

S S Tokushima Maru for Osaka:—15 cwt chutnef M M Poonjiaji and Co., 900 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd, 1384 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Indus Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—90 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Bingo Maru for Honkong:—50 bags raisins R Mangee and Co.

S S Alipore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

June 11.

S S Tokushima Maru from Yokohama. Agents The Nippon Y Kaisha.

From Tokyo:—51 cases woollen hanging cloth, 65 cases rubber toys, 50 cases cotton yarn.

From Nagova:—47 bales grey shirtings, 225 bales cotton yarn, 175 cases glass ware, 173 cases porcelain, 185 cases enamelled ware, 20 cases porcelain wax.

From Osaka:—20 cases celluloid bangles, 60 cases glass bangles, 60 cases striped drill, 20 cases cotton piece goods 100 cases empty match boxes, 65 cases empty glass bottles, 67 cases glass ware, 87 cases grey cotton yarn, 1079 bales grey cotton yarn, 25 bales cotton drill, 75 cases Japanese yarn, 67 cases straw boards, 502 bales cotton sheeting, 381 bales cotton shirting, 15 cases cotton shirting.

From Kobe:—250 cases glass bangles, 119 cases cotton hosiery, 43 cases glass ware, 50 cases match boxes, 25 cases celluloid bangles, 50 bags star anised, 20 cases stationery, 138 bales matting, 4 drums camphor oil, 444 bales cotton yarn, 101 cases silk goods, 15 cases glass beads.

From Hongkong:—300 coils rope, 1000 pieces empty quick silver bottles.

From Shanghai:—15 bales silk.

Ffrom Singapore:—24 bags betal nuts, 200 cases tin.

From Colombo:—500 bags areca nuts, 86 cases tea.

From Yokohama:—102 cases silk goods.

S S Indus Maru from Osaka. Agents Osaka S Kaisha.

From Hongkong:—30 cases silk, 36 cases cotton stock, 558 cases fire crackers, 300 packages caesin.

From Osaka:—291 cases glass bangles, 57 cases enamelled ware, 332 cases glass ware, 54 cases grey cotton yarn, 233 cases celluloid bangles, 100 cases empty match boxes, 260 bales cotton shirting, 20 cases cotton shirting, 350 bales cotton sheeting, 761 bales grey cotton yarn.

From Kobe:—200 cases empty match boxes, 139 cases glass bangles, 75 cases safety matches 25 cases vegetable wax, 20 cases Japan refined camphor, 117 cases celluloid bangles, 50 cases sulphur matches, 147 cases glass ware, 200 cases grey cotton sheeting, 57 bales cotton yarn, 79 bales cotton drill, 85 cases cotton drill, 82 cases grey cotton shirting, 35 bales grey cotton shirting, 50 bales matting, 20 cases cotton hosiery, 100 bags dried ginger, 13 cases porcelain ware.

From Singapore:—500 packages planks, 180 packages sago flour, 1600 bags sago flour, 295 bags betal nuts, 25 bags gum copal, 88 bags damar batu, 100 D/bags sago pearl, 811 bundles rattons, 35 bundles gum berjamin, 190 cases pine apples.

From Penang:—211 slabs tin, 258 bags betal nuts, 423 bags pearl tapioca.

From Colombo:—200 cases apples, 23 cases glass ware, 13 cases cotton hosiery, 261 bags nuts, 300 bundles fibre, 100 jottas tea, 20 cheste tea.

From Batavia:—73 chests tea.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

The following candidates have passed the Preliminary Examination for the Engineering Diploma held in the month of April last:—

Class I.—Labha Mall Julka, Mohan Lal Chopra and Raj Krishna.

Class II.—Abdul Waheed, Badri Nath Kakar, Gur Charan Singh, Hardayal Singh, Hari Shankar Tandan, Himangsu Mohn Sarkar, Nalini Kanta Ghosh, Ram Kumar Sharma and Tara Ranjan Thakur.

Class III.—Attar Chand, Bhagat Ram Gulati, Bhim Sen Shastri, Bimal Chandra Mittra, Faqir Chand Mandal, Goshinnawaduge Francis de Silva, Gunbir Singh Atroshi, Hari Charan Palit, Jiwan Lall Mathur, Kalindri Sahai, Kali Pada Bhattacharya, Kishori Lall, Lal Behari Podder, Lakshmi Narayan Bajpeyi Lekh Rai Shiv, Mushtaq Ali, Phani Bhushan Chakrakvarti, Prafulla Kumar Naha, Praphulla Kumar Sen, Ram Swarup Avasthi, Sailesh Chandra Sen Gupta, Satish Prakash Malviya, Shanti Sarup Tuli, Santosh Kumar Mukerjee and Tirath Singh.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, June 11.

The bay monsoon is active in Burma and is strengthening in North-east India. The Arabian sea monsoon remains weak.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, South-east Bengal and local in Uper Burma, Orissa, East and North Punjab, East Central Provinces, North Hyderabad, South-east Madras and a few falls have occurred in North and South-east Bengal, United Provinces, South-west Punjab and Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui seven inches; Tavoy two; Moulmein one; Bassein three; Kyaukpyu six; Akyab four; Cherrapunji five; Cox's Bazar and Barisal one and a half; Chittagong two; Jessore one; Bareilly a half; Lahore two; Penora one and Seoni a half.

Forecast:—No large change.—A.P.

RAIN IN NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, June 11.

Nagpur had to-day two or three showers of rain just enough to relieve people from the oppressive heat. Agriculturists are most anxiously waiting for the monsoonish rains which are expeced shortly. Cotton sowing is delayed owing to the absence of rains which generally begin in this part during this week of June.—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, June 10.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. 29.709 inches.

Temperature of Air	83.8	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.5	"
Dew Point	76.1	"
Relative humidity of Air	78%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	5.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.2	"
Minimum do. do.	78.4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SW,WSW,SW	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	140 miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.25 inch	
Total fall during month	16.04	"
Do, do year..	19.87	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a,m, of 11th June,		

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth on Still. in f.
	Jun			Jun		
Th.	11	2 5	26 9	11	8 1	15 5
		14 56	29 2		21 25	18 5
Fri.	12	3 6	26 2	12	8 59	17 6
		15 50	28 4		22 34	18 5
Sat.	13	9 26	28 1	13	18 2	15 0
		21 10	27 4		21 11	19 0
Sun.	14	5 30	25 3	14	11 31	17 4
		17 55	26 8		.. ..	.. ..
M.	15	6 57	25 4	15	0 44	18 1
		19 1	26 3		12 51	20 0
Tue.	16	8 12	25 0	16	1 38	17 6
		20 2	26 9		13 57	20 3
W.	17	9 12	26 5	17	2 25	11 2
		20 55	26 0		14 55	20 3

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 12 (Fri.) sunrise 6h. 1m, sunset 7h. 16m.
June 13 (Sat.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 16m.
June 14 (Sun.) sunrise 6h. 1m, sunset 7h. 17m.
June 15 (Mon.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 17m.
June 16 (Tue.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sunset 7h. 17m.
June 17 (Wed.) sunrise 6h. 1m. sulnset 7h. 17m.
June 18 (Thu.) sunrise 6h. 2m. sunset 7h. 18m.
June 19 (Fri.) sunrise 6h. 2m. sunset 7h. 18m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Bombay, June 11.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 11th June 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore has had 1.86 ins. of rain and Ambala 0.11 ins. Skies are heavily clouded at the former station and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the extreme north of the province and locally in excess elsewhere. Day temperature was below normal at Ambala; night temperature was generally lower than usual in the east of the province. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 108deg. at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in defect in the east of the division. Maximum temperature was almost normal throughout the province the minimum was lower than usual at Cawnpore and Mainpuri. Allahabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 107deg.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and southwest Rajputana and mostly clear elsewhere. Vapour in air is locally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature was generelly lower than usual in south Rajputana; the minimum did not differ much from the normal. The thermometer rose yesterday to 115dg at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over Central India West and lightly to moderately cloudd generally elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and in excess at Neemuch. Maximum temperature was below normal at the latter station and in Gujarat; the minimum was almost as usual throughout th division.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.25" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the east Central Provinces and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Nagpur and the minimum at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Moisture in the air is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature was nearly normal except at Karwar, where the maximum alone was higher than usual. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 88.2deg. (normal) and the lowest 81.2deg. (2deg. above normel.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.15" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over north Hyderabad and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the south of the division; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen locally in the east Punjab, the east Central Provinces, north Hyderabad and southeast Madras. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Coimbatore 0.36" and Nagapotam 0.20".

Forecast.—Large change is not expected during next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 10th June 1925 issued from Simla.

The Bay monsoon is fairly active in Burma and Assam. The Bombay branch remains weak but shown some signs of relviving in the extreme south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma and Assam and loca in Bengal, th east Punjab, the Konkan and southeast Mardas. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, the west United Provinces, Kasmir and Malabar.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Moulmain one inch; Akyab two; Maymyo, Myitkyina one and a half; Cherrapunji six; Darjiling one; Ludhiana, Salem a half; Tinnevelly one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY THE 11TH OF JUNE 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Baluchistan—Quetta	--	..	0.03	—0.03
Punjab—				
Multan	--	..	0.08	—0.08
Rawalpindi	..	0.35	0.39	—0.04
Lahore	1.86	1.05	0.12	+1.83
Hissar	0.03	0.24	0.27	—0.03
Ambala	0.11	0.82	0.12	+0.70
Delhi	--	0.34	0.32	+0.02
United Provinces—				
Agra	--	1.31	0.18	+1.13
Mainpuri	--	1.54	0.04	+1.50
Jhansi	--	2.83	0.17	+2.66
Cawnpore	--	0.69	0.48	+0.21
Allahabad	--	--	0.20	—0.26
Sind—				
Jacobabad	--	0.30	0.04	×9.26
Karachi	--	0.02	0.08	—0.06
Rajputana—Bikaner	--	1.65	0.19	+1.46
Ajmer	--	0.40	0.23	+0.17
Jaipur	--	1.19	0.23	+0.96
Kotah	--	2.59	0.64	+1.95
Mount Abu	--	4.13	0.26	+3.87
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	--	0.74	0.23	+0.51
Dwarka	--	1.44	0.29	+1.15
Veraval	--	9.86	0.47	+9.39
Rajkot	--	2.77	0.28	+2.49
Bhavnagar Para	--	6.13	0.74	+5.39
Gujrat—				
Surat	0.01	8.63	0.76	+7.87
Ahmedabad	..	4.51	0.19	+4.32
Deesa	..	3.57	0.14	+3.43
Central India West—				
Neemuch	--	3.61	0.48	+3.13
Indore	--	1.36	1.27	+0.09
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	0.05	0.29	0.30	—0.01
Saugor	--	0.38	0.14	+0.24
Hoshangabad	--	2.49	1.13	+1.36
Khandwa	--	0.63	1.19	—0.56
Akola	--	1.67	1.39	+0.28
Amraoti	--	2.45	1.71	+0.74
Nagpur	..	0.07	2.16	—2.09
Chanda	--	0.42	1.71	—1.29
Raipur	0.25	0.37	1.45	—1.08
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.01	17.11	3.90	13.21
Ratnagiri	--	8.43	9.12	—0.69
Mormugao	--	11.05	8.94	+2.11
Karwar	--	12.98	12.91	+0.07
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaon	--	3.91	1.61	+2.30
Ahmednagar	--	0.80	2.39	—1.54
Poona	--	1.49	1.71	—0.22
Sholapur	--	0.02	2.09	—2.07
Bijapur	--	..	1.63	—1.63
Belgaum	--	2.50	2.77	—0.27
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad	0.07	0.81	1.66	—0.85
Nizamabad (Indur)	0.15	1.93	0.97	+0.96
Hydorabad	--	0.23	1.63	—1.40
Malabar—				
Mangalore	--	10.45	13.20	—2.75
Calicut	--	4.53	12.32	—7.79
Cochin	0.03	5.38	10.27	—4.89
Trivandrum	--	1.14	5.74	—4.60
Ceylon—Colombo	0.05	1.54	4.01	—2.47
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	--	0.50	1.60	—1.01
Bellary	--	..	0.87	—0.87
Cuddapah	--	0.30	1.06	—0.76
Madras	0.06	0.06	0.73	—0.67
Bangalore	..	0.21	1.61	—1.40
Coimbatore	0.36	0.41	0.56	—0.15
Trichinopoly	..	0.44	0.65	—0.21
Negapatam	0.20	0.20	0.40	—0.20

AHMEDNAGAR NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, June 7.

In accordance with the Satara resolution the office of the Provincial Congress Committee has been shifted, on the first of this month, from Ahmednagar to Poona.

Under the new scheme the Ahmednagar Municipality has very recently got a school-board formed. It has started its work with great enthusiasm, and it is worth noting that the board is thinking of introducing charkhas in the schools under its control.

The election of the Ahmednagar District Local Board is over. It has on its Committee a majority of Non-Brahmins all of whom are more or less of nationalist tendency. And we have heard from a reliable source that the board is seriously thinking of starting charkha work in its schools.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Scouts Union Ambulance Branch classes in First Aid and Home Nursing for the Males and Females will be conducted under the supervision of the organising class Secretary Mr. G. S. Kothare, in the Prathna Samaj Hall, Girgaum on every Saturday for Females in Marathi by Dr Miss Jamnabai Dhangdhar and on every Sunday for Males in English, by Dr. S. P. Swami, commencing from Saturday the 13th and Sunday the 14th June 1925 respectively. Successful candidates will be awarded Association's certificate. Classes are free to all without distinction of caste and creed. All desirous to join the classes are requested to register their names with the organising class secretary by attending on the above days, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) respectively.

"FIRST AID" AND "HOME NURSING."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association lectures on "First Aid" and "Home Nursing" will commence in the Classes organised by Mr. D. F. Panthaki, M. B. E. from Sunday next the 14th inst. from 3- to 4 p.m. only one hour once a week in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY.

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kamji Kursondas, conducted by the Social Service League, at Parel, the total number of patients treated during the month of May 1925 was 1663, out of which number 707 were women and 956 children, 559 being boys and 397 girls. The average daily attendance of ptients was 65.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 11.

A fall of 40 opints in old crop and 30 to 25 points in new crop has been reported to-day on New York futures The market eased on long liquidation on reports of beneficial rain in the Cotton belt. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 3 points lower.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 10th inst., as under:—

"Crop prospects are improving, but rain considered insufficient."

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable, dated 10th inst., (10-40 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Weekly weather report generally more favourable. Benefici rains in East of the Mississippi. Boll-weevil appearing. Plants are beginning to bloom."

Messrs. the Cotton Agents Ltd., have received the following cable, dated 10th inst., from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Grimming and Co.:—

"Rain reported in some sections in Texas generally. No speculative feeling."

Owing to a moderate decline reported in New York futures, the Marwari Bezar opened this morning easier at Rs. 438) i.e., Rs. 2/- lower than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach July/August. At the opening Shroffs and Commission House were buyers which caused the prices to improve to Rs. 440) going down by a rupee the market recovered to Rs. 441½ on Japanese and Commission Houses buying and closed at Rs. 441½. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 442/- and closed steady at Rs. 444/- on Commission and Japanese Houses buying.

F. G. Broach April/May opened at Rs. 405½ and steadily advanced to Rs. 410/- on Shroffs and Japanese Houses buying. On Commission Houses selling the market eased to Rs. 406/- and closed steady at Rs. 410/-.

Fine Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 379/- and going up to Rs. 382/- on moderate buying by Shroffs closed at Rs. 391/82. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted at Rs. 368/- and Rs. 342/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the off-take was nominal. About 2,500 Bales are reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M

Bombay, June 11.

Fully Good Broach Apr'l/May ..	410
Fully Good Broach July/Aug. ..	444
Full Good Bengal Dec,/January	344
" " Bengal July ..	371
Fine Oomra Dec,/January ..	381

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and S.Punjab	400	390	375	365
M.G. Kadi Viram	462	452	442	432
M. G. Dhollera	465	445	435	425
M. G. Punjab American	490	480	470	460
M. G. Broach,	480	470	460	450
M. G. Southerns,			445	435

F. G. Fair 425

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 11.

Fully Good Broach April/May	411
" " July/Aug. ..	442
Fully Goods Bengal Decr Janry	343
" " " July ..	369
Fine Oomra Decr January	382
Good Sautherns June ..	425

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11.

	Ready average quality.	Ready Fine.	
Bengal Superfine M.G.	..	..	..
" Fine M.G.	..	390/85	..
" F.G.M.G.	365/70	..	..
Sindh Punjab Fine M.G.	..	380/85	..
" F.G.M.G.	365/70	..	..
Punjab Americans M.G.	445/55	465/75	..
Wardha-Hingh. Fine "	395/415	445/55	..
Nagpur .. Fine M. G.	395/415	445/55	..
Yeotmal .. Fine M.G.	385/395	435	..
Pulgaon .. " "	395/415	435/40	..
Dhamangaon " "	385/395	426/30	..
Amraoti .. " "	335/80	415	..
Khamgaon-Akola "	345/80	395/405	..
Mulkapur " "	325/55	375/85	..
Khandesh " "	320/50	360/70	..
" FG.M.G.	..	..	..
Broach Fine M.G.	..	465/75	..
" Fully Good "	..	445/60	..
Muthia Fine "	..	..	..
" F.G.M.G.	..	..	..
Dharwar S.G.	..	445/50	..
Coompta M.G.	..	445/55	..
Westerns "	..	375/420	..
" H.G.	..	..	..
Miraj M.G.	..	435/45	..
Cambodia	..	470/80	..

RECEIPTS

Bombay, June 11.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 10th June 1925.

Cotton	8063	Bales
Wheat	14718	Owts
Linseed	18953	"
Rape etc.	5705	"
Gingellyseed	3795	"
Poppyseed	383	"
Groundnuts	600	"
Castorseed	2722	"
Rice	20970	"
Myrabollams	1003	"
Cottonseed	24694	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2968	"
Juwas	544	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	837	"
Bajri	1234	"
Dal	1944	Tons

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY June 11

In full-pressed Bales	Yeaterday.	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	269	288,139	237,403
Central India ..	1,148	324,694	299,926
Barsi and Nagar ..	634	197,436	159,042
Hyderabad-Gaorani	344	95,124	102,042
Berar	491	857,442	637,739
Central Provinces		252,781	260,942
Total Oomras ..	2,783	1,715,616	1,857,094
Dholera	2,529	265,437	171,006
N.W. Provinces ..	....	130,178	121,190
Rajputana	466	70,976	83,566
Sind-Punjab ..	219	354,331	303,227
Broach	306	474,812	365,927
Coompta & Dharwar	856	129,701	181,728
Westerns-Northerns	842	70,488	74,320
Coconada	.. ..	1,257	484
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	.. ..	28,104	27,174
Persian	62	4,468	7,223
American	.. ..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	.. ..	48,486	47,435
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	.. ..	3,487	819
Total ..	8,063	33,06,993	31,37,195

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 4th June. This year.	Last year
Europe	4,375	567,914	989,192
Japan & China ..	4,902	1,596,878	1,371,851
Coast Ports		28,950	48,123
Upcountry by Rail.		13,423	19,511
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		61,896	55,570
Total ..	9,277	2,269,061	2,484,247

COTTON

Liverpool, June 10.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec & for Exp 300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 200.
Mid American Spot
Universal Standard 1335 Moderate request.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 3170.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

Jul	22.87
Oct	22.37
Jan	22.13

New York Noon Call 12/45.

July	22.84
Oct	22.38
Jan	22.14

New Orleans 10/55!

July	23.35
Oct	21.93

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, June 10.

Future Delivery Prices:—

June	12.73+.13
July	12.67+.14
Oct	12.14+.11
Jan	12.02+.11
Mar	12.05+.12
May	12.05+.12

Egyptian:—

July	23.35+.15
November	22.90+.15

London 9th Belgium 9925.
Athens 29,000
Cuban Sugar 12 7/8 June/July sellers.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, June 10.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

June	12.53—.07
July	12.48—.05
Aug	12.31—.05
Sep	12.15—.05
Oct	11.99—.04
Nov	11.91—.04
Dec	11.89—.04
Jan	11.87—.04
Feb	11.88—.03
Mar	11.90—.03
Apl	11.90—.02
May	11.91—.02
June	11.89—.02

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, June 10.

June	29.80+.10
July	28.50+.30
Aug	27.30+.30
Sep	26.15+.30
Oct	25.25+.30
Nov	23.05+.30
Dec	22.60+.30
Jan	21.95+.30
Feb	21.80+.30
Mar	21.65+.30
Apl	21.60+.30
May	21.55+.30

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, June 10.

Scinde Good 9.25
Scinde Fully Good 9.65.
Scinde Fine 10.05
Bengal Good 9.35
Bengal Fully Good 9.75.
Bengal Fine 10.15.
Oomra Good 10.05
Oomra Fully Good 10.45
Oomra Fine 10.85.
Broach Good 10.65
Broach Fully Good 11.05
Broach Fine 11.45.

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, June 10.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 5,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 2,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 1,000.
Futures at New York:—

July	22.80—.40
Oct	22.40—.30
Jan	22.15—.25
March	22.41—.27
Spot Cotton at New York	23.55—.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.90—.60

Futures at New Orleans:—

July	23.35—.43
Oct	21.99—.28

Fair Rio Coffe (No 7 quality) 22.
Demand Bills 48568
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 68 3/4.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES

New York, June 10.

Futures at New York:—

July	22.80—.40
Oct	22.40—.30
Jan	22.15—.25
March	22.41—.27

Liverpool, June 10.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C. Liverpool.

July	12.47—.06
Oct	11.99—.04
Jan	11.87—.04
Mar	11.90—.03

London, June 10.

Tele. Transfers 1/63/32 firm.
Bar Gold £4-4-11 1/2 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 31 11/16 steady.

RUBBER

London, June 10.

Para Up Rivetr Fine, Spot 28 1/2 Jul/Aug sellers.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 33/- June value.
Tone:—Quiet—irregular owing absence trade orders—closing fairly steady.

FREIGHT OF COAL

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6.

BARLEY

London, June 10.

Karachi 42/6 June/July sellers.

RAPESEEDS

London, June 10.

Ferozepore Real Bold £22 J/J sellers.
Toria £22 1/2 J/J sellers.
Yellow Guzerat £23 3/8 J/J sellers.
Brown Cawnpore £21 3/4 J/J sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore £23 1/4 J/J sellers.
Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta afloat at £22 3/8 and Linseed La Plata Argentine at £20 3/8 J/J Hull. £20 1/2 for July/Aug. and £20 5/8. A./8.

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW

London, June 10.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 47/9.
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 47/6.
General Tone of Tallow Auction moderate demand.

WOOL SALES

London, June 10.

Wool sale opened to-day.
Home attendance—fair demand.
Continent—poor demand.
America—good demand seady.

WHEAT

London, June 10.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs. 62/- June/July sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. 63/3- June/July sellers.
Tone:—Firm dearer.
Australian 60/6 June/July sellers.
Choice White Karachi 62/6 June/July quoted
Soft Red Karachi 61/6 June/July quoted.
Tone:—Firm—dearer.
Choice White Bombay 63/6.
Cargo West Australian Wheat 60/- arrived Falmouth paid.

WHEAT MARKET.

A private cable from Liverpool states that the United States Bureau report for Wheat Crops is very bullish.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 11.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	..	..
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	..	..
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	..	..
Rapeseed Brown Delhi	..	..
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	..	..
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 15 0	13 7 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	..	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	..	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	..	..
Teelseed, Black ..	..	..
Poppyseed, White ..	..	..
Groundnuts	..	14 10 0
Mowraseed	..	..
Barley	..	..
Castorseed	..	12 12 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	..
Jira	12 0 0	..

TABLE SHOWING DEVELOPMENT OF JAPAN'S COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY.

Years.	Cotton Mills, Capitals Spindles and Looms. Companies	Mills.	Capital Authorized	Capital Paid up	Reserve Funds.	No. of Spindles	Doubling Spindles	Looms	Domestic Use of Cotton Yarn. Output of Cotton Thread	Import	Export	Domestic use and Others
			Yen	Yen	Yen				Bale	Bale	Bale	Bale
1903....	51	—	38,555,400	34,029,216	5,123,892	1,381,306	126,976	5,043	801,738.0	3,539.0	307,201.0	498,076.0
1904....	49	—	37,125,400	33,486,730	6,888,594	1,345,585	121,076	5,085	695,212.5	1,792.0	257,307.0	439,697.5
1905....	49	—	40,082,350	33,563,700	9,531,622	1,426,594	134,840	1,840	905,536.5	7,450.0	267,383.0	645,603.5
1906....	47	—	45,403,350	38,433,350	15,386,948	1,472,253	136,866	9,601	945,165.5	20,117.0	267,348.0	697,934.5
1907....	42	118	90,036,300	57,531,125	20,966,234	1,540,452	154,789	9,462	983,482.5	5,951.0	226,472.0	762,961.5
1908....	36	125	85,511,300	58,397,385	22,189,614	1,795,879	177,860	11,146	878,570.5	5,552.0	167,842.0	715,280.5
1909....	31	134	75,871,300	64,501,000	22,784,470	1,954,892	227,574	13,813	1,025,244.5	3,204.0	167,842.0	769,570.5
1910....	36	136	94,271,300	67,516,013	24,658,967	2,099,764	282,186	17,702	1,134,780.5	1,016.0	258,878.0	788,163.5
1911....	34	139	89,160,150	64,347,164	24,788,372	2,170,796	286,410	20,431	1,126,267.0	1,843.0	247,6330.	846,101.0
1912....	41	147	105,136,400	72,366,495	28,538,314	2,176,748	317,324	21,898	1,352,209.5	1,895.0	285,009.0	979,171.5
1913....	44	152	113,036,401	86,444,059	33,803,119	2,414,499	320,912	24,224	1,517,982.0	1,266.0	468,736.0	1,050,512.0
1914....	42	157	109,676,400	85,820,424	36,639,349	2,657,174	348,766	25,443	1,666,181.0	607.0	569,990.0	1,096,798.0
1915....	41	161	110,176,400	86,011,677	38,663,064	2,807,514	355,318	30,068	1,720,264.5	588.0	575,891.0	1,144,961.5
1916....	40	161	137,290,150	99,641,818	48,952,381	2,875,904	370,681	31,295	1,925,579.0	660.0	547,147.0	1,379,0920
1917....	43	170	162,830,150	115,623,020	70,037,275	3,060,478	383,458	36,181	1,923,841.5	904.0	470,852.0	453,893.50
1918....	43	177	192,877,650	138,494,595	92,426,047	3,227,678	384,872	40,391	1,803,866.0	1,088.0	421,512.0	1,383,442.0
1919....	54	190	221,927,650	165,758,695	139,073,869	3,488,262	410,690	44,401	1,920,782.0	8,907.0	230,333.0	1,699,356.5
1920....	56	198	394,327,650	276,535,896	165,697,053	3,813,680	466,460	50,583	1,816,976.0	5,121.0	304,925.0	1,517,072.0
1921....	61	217	429,577,650	295,648,358	182,040,774	4,161,126	538,384	54,994	1,811,350.0	2,579.0	292,260.0	1,521,569.0
1922....	64	235	462,107,650	317,148,075	202,774,376	4,517,612	602,032	60,765	2,228,246.0	3,126.0	394,062.0	1,837,310.0
1923....	60	228	463,977,650	323,787,485	211,298,943	4,197,966	501,031	61,421	2,171,153.0	6,332.0	248,324.0	1,929,161.0
1924 (end of June)	56	228	491,350,000	335,981,600	207,058,098	4,575,902	575,583	62,433	1,023,650.0	7,905.0	148,417.0	883,128.0

—From the "Japan Advertiser" Tokyo.

Forward	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, May	..
Wheat, Sept	8 11 3
Linseed, May	..
Linseed, Sept. ..	13 14 9

JAVA SUGAR

London, June 10.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/7 1/2 June/July sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/7 1/2 Jul/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15/9 Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 15/11 1/2 Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16/0 1/4 Oct/Dec sellers.
Tone:—Javas held firmly.

LINSEED

London, June 10.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22 3/8 June/July sellers
Linseed Tone:—Trade quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—44/4 1/2 July/Aug Buyers.
44/ 4 1/2. Spe/Oct Buyers.

London, June 10.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 3/8. June/July paid.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 J/J sellers.
Castorseed Bombay £23 1/4 J/J nominal

London, June 10.

English best Selected Copper £62.
Standard Copper G.M.B. 59 1/2.
Copper Braziers 76 1/2.
Yellow Metal 7 1/2.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets 16 3/8.

METAL REPORT

London, June 10.

Tin Block £254 1/4.

BRASS.

Bombay, June 11.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p
Brass English	3/4	55 12 0
Do	1	55 12 0
Do	1 1/4	55 12 0
Do	1 1/2	55 12 0
Do	1 3/4	55 12 0
Do	2	55 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 11.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3-4	61 8 0
Copper	1	61 8 0
Copper	1 1-4	61 8 0
Copper American ..	1 1-2	61 8 0
Copper	1 3-4	61 8 0
Copper	2	61 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars ..	..	62 0 0
Panchteka Joint ..	..	27 0 0
Copper, English Bars ..	..	61 0 0
Brass Bars	..	39 4 0
Pat Klai	..	67 0 0
Lead, Country	..	25 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4	..	53 0 0
" " to 1 ..	..	53 0 0
" " 1-1-4 to 1-1-2, 1-3-4 to 2		53 0 0
German Copper 1 1-2 to 1-3-4 to 2		61 8 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1,	..	61 8 0
" " 1-1-4	..	61 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11,

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 11 9
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 13 6
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 11 6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 11 3
David	No. 10 1/2	0 11 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 10 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 9 9
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 9 6
Japan	No. 40—1	1 3 6
"	No. 42—2	1 4 3
"	No. 20	0 14 9
"	No. 32	1 1 9

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION IN RANGOON

Bombay, June 11.

A cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the Production of Crude Oil by the British Burmah Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of May, 1925 amounted to 59,738 barrels.—A. P.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/6
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 11/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 715
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 780
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 765
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 111
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 107
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 152
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 2744
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/16
London—Paris Frcs. 99.08
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 100.00
London—Rome Liras 123.00
London—Berlin Marks—
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was quiet but steady.

London, June 10.

Rentes 3 per cent 44 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 3/11/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 5/8.
Closing Tone of Silver:—
Little Indian buying steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 7/8.
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th March 1925.
Bullion Sovereigns:—
Export to South America £16,000.
Export to India £309,000

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDE QUOTATIONS

London, June 10.

Stockholm 1817.
Christiania 2888.
Amsterdam 1210.
Switzerland 2504.

London, June 10.

Exchange on London in Paris 9920.
Exchange on London in Germany 2041 3/4.
Exchange on London in Italy 12370.

New York, June 10.

Demand Bills 48568

DISCOUNTS

London, June 10.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 7/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent 15 5/8.

STOCKS ETC.

London, June 10.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £87
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 91.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 99 7 8+1/16.
Conversion Loan 75 7/8+1/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 101 7/8+1/8.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 105.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56+1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 peer cent (Stering Loan) 56 1/8—1/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent 57 1/4

SHARES

London, June 10.

Hongkong Bank £138 1/2. ...
Chartered Bank 19 3/4.
National Bank 47 1/2.
P. and O. Bank 10 3/4
Eastern Bank 6 1/4.
Ribbed Smoked Sheets 37/- June paid buyers.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, June 11.

Market was closed owing to payment day. There were some 10 to 12 small failures. It is very creditable to the Stock Exchange that big settlement is carried over without any big failure.

BULLION.

Bombay, June 11.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13-9-0
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13-6-9.

English Gold 10 oz Bar Rs. 21-10-3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21-4 3
Bar gold forward Rs. 21 5-3 July
Bar Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21-5-3 August.
Bar silver ready Rs. 72-3-0
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72-1-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71-12

London, June 10.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2
Silver ready d. 31-11
Silver forward d. 31-10
TONE OF SILVER—
Very quiet, Bears covering. Price rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy. Market closed dull. Buyers satisfied.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 11.

Ready:—21-3-0

Vaida.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m
Jeth	21-2-9	21-3-0		21-3-0
Asad	21-4-0	21-4-3		21-4-3

Teji Mandi,
Asad 0—3—6
Savan 0—5—6
Tone:—Market Quiet,

SILVER.

Bombay, June 11.

Ready:—72-1-0

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Jeth	71-10-0	71-15-0		71-15-0
Asad	71-7-0	71-10-0		71-10-0

Teji Mandi.
Asad 1—0—0
Sravan 1—8—0
Tone—Market Steady,

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 11.

3 Mos. 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Mos. 4-5/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5-1/2 per cent.
Money 1 Mo. 5 per cent.
Money 3 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Money 6 Mos. 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

CABLE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. Cotton Cabin, Mumbadevi, have received on Thursday the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York:—

"Outlook improving, but rains considered insufficient."

Their Liverpool friends have cabled as under:—

"Rain reported in some sections, Texas generally, no speculative feeling."

GEDDES' AXE IN MYSORE.

GOVT. ACCEPTS ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION.

MYSORE, June 10.

At to-day's meeting of the Mysore Representative Assembly, the resolution moved by the Progressive Party members and supported by others, that with a view to augment the resources of the nation-building departments and to avoid resorting to further taxation this Assembly strongly urges the Government to effect further drastic retrenchments in the various departmetnts specially at the top, was accepted by the Government.—A. P.

ANGLO-INDIAN DEPUTATION.

RANGOON, June 10.

As Mr. Fernandez was unable to join the Anglo-Indian deputation, a largely attended meeting of the Anglo-Indian community selected yesterday Messrs. Smart Tresham, D'monte and Wiltshire as Burma's representatives in the deputation to England. All of them are already in England excepting Mr. Wiltshire of the Burma Exchange Gazette who will proceed direct here as soon as arrangements could be made for his departure.—A. P.

TRAIN WRECKERS CONVICTED;

HENDAYES, Pyrenees, June 10.

It appears that young students of the School of engineering are responsible for an attempt on the Royal train on 5th instant. A court martial has sentenced the ringleaders to twenty years, and nine others from four years' to ten years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

SHARE BAZAR MUDDLE

BEAR TACTICS.

NEED OF REFORM

The tension in the Share Bazar has lessened. But it is too early in the day to say with any degree of certainty what will be the final result of the reckless gambling of the last few months. As stated yesterday every one is nervous, and it will take some time for that feeling to disappear and for the normal state of things to supervene. How long it will take no one knows, but if the sharebrokers bring a little more honest and fair dealing to bear on their business relations the solution of the situation will be all the nearer.

Mr. Manilal Jugaldas' relations have come to his help to save him from the situation in which he had suddenly found himself. They have brought a sum of Rs. 7,50,000 to pay his liabilities of which Rs. 5 lakhs in cash, and the parties concerned will have to console themselves with it. His total liabilities are estimated at about Rs. 22 lakhs, and the sum now tendered represents but a third part of his outstandings and if he has not been able to pay more the bears have to blame themselves for it. If he had not been badly let down by his brokers he would have been able to tide over the difficulty, and meet his liabilities to the full. But that was not to be. It is stated that his brokers sold his holding without his permission, fearing that his position was not so strong as it ought to have been, and sent him the contracts. They forced him into that position, and the blow fell equally on him as well as his brokers. Sometime ago it was stated in these columns that there were all sorts of ugly rumours current in the market, not reflecting very much credit on the morality of the Share Bazar as a whole. It happens thus: When a big speculator gives an order to buy or sell a large number of shares, his broker, in the majority on cases, tries to fill his pockets first and then if he can, serve his employer. When there is a bearish feeling in the market, owing to the rumoured financial weakness of the chief party concerned, it is his brokers who hammer the shares first and thus benefit themselves. But in this instance Nemesis has overtaken them, and the brokers have brought ruin on instance Nemesis has overtaken them, and the brokers themselves as well as their principal. This is not the first time that such a thing has happened. In the Share Bazar, history repeats itself every few months and a crisis is created every now and then. The price of Dyeing is said to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 900 to 1,000 in bad times and in ordinary times about Rs. 1,200. If that be the case the bull operator did nothing but bring those favourite shares to their ordinary market level. But the bears were not to be denied, and they made enormous fictitious sales and brought down the market. Had it not been for the fact that the bull party was heavily involved in other share transactions, he might have been able to emerge safely out of the ordeal.

ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES REACHED.

In view of the low price of Dyeings and Centuries there are likely to be possible buyers in the market. One gentleman is able and willing to buy a large number of these shares about the price of Rs. 700 as he thinks that the investment price of this scrip is much higher than that. But he is afraid of a further bear raid, and consequent collapse of the market under their machinations. It may be said now that even if there be a further fall in these shares, it will not be much, seeing that they have reached their rock-bottom prices.

MADHOWJI SHARES CORNER.

The corner in the Madhowji shares has an interesting history. There were three partners in the syndicate which was formed as far back as November last. It consisted of Mr. Cowasji Pallonji, Mr. Damodar Kallianji and another gentleman whose name for honesty and fair-dealings stands second to none in the Share Market. In former days before misfortunes overtook him he was the colosus of the Share Market, but he is no longer a force there. This syndicate made a profit in the beginning but soon it was overtaken by ill-luck and incurred losses, being unable to finance its purchases. Its weak financial position it was that brought ruin on this syndicate and it was in full settlement of its liabilities that a cheque for four lakhs has been tendered on behalf of Mr. Cowasji Pallonji by his brother through a firm of solicitors. The syndicate might have done well, but the fall in Centuries and Dyeings told heavily on it, and Madhowjis depreciated owing to the large fictitious sales of bears. Thus beaten down to their knees, the gentleman had to surrender. The total liabilities of this Syndicate are estimated at about Rs. 12 lakhs and one-third of the loss now paid is in full settlement, with which the bears will retire triumphantly.

The total liabilities in the Bazar are now estimated at about 50 lakhs and if the parties concerned are able to scrape together this large sum everybody will be paid in full. But there is no strength left in the bulls and the bears are strong with the large profits they have made in recent weeks.

PROSPECTS OF MILL INDUSTRY.

What of the future now? Cotton is going down well enough. But the mills have ready goods on hand, and on these they are likely to make some loss, or at any rate their margin of profit is likely be cut very fine. But with falling prices of cotton the mills have a better future. All these days adverse exchange and high prices of cotton have told heavily on the cotton mills of Bombay. But if the adverse exchange still remains, at least one evil is less now. And if this state of things continues for some time there is no reason why the mills should now show better profits next year. But even in these worse of times the Currimbhoy group of mills have given handsome enough dividends, and there are other equally sound concerns in the city which should be able to do as well. The present prices of cotton mill shares being very low for the investors they offer tempting securities, and there is no reason at all why they should remain at this figure. Well informed men in the market prophesy a good rise in the near future,—if not by the end of the month at least next month. But the present stagnation cannot last for ever. There are others who think that the tactics of the Bears are likely to scare away all honest men from the Share Bazar. That might be an exaggerated statement, but those who remember the last three or four years will find some support for such belief. It is unfortunate that just after the Share Bazar had shaken off its lethargy which had succeeded the post-war speculation frenzy, a chaos should be created on a large scale. Those conversant with the Special Bank failure say that the liabilities of the parties then were half the present figure. Of course, during the days of inflation, this sum of 25 lakhs was a mere bagatelle. But these are times of acute depression, and every such crisis makes the investing public more nervous and keeps them away from the market.

CONFIDENCE LOST.

The first thing to be done is to create confidence in the Share Market. The public has now no faith now in the Bazar and its credit in the public estimate is at its nadir. How can the Association restore that lost confidence of the public, for without public support the Share Bazar will simply die of inanition as it was almost in the danger of dying during the last three or four years? This can only be done by setting their house in order, and the very first step in that direction is by adopting the recommendations of the Atlay Committee. The Association was bubbling with righteous indignation when that Committee was appointed, as if its *amour propre* was wounded. The recommendations of the Committee have been accepted by the saner section of the public and all those who know anything about the Share Bazar, and yet the Association refuses to adopt them. Government themselves are pursuing a policy of *laissez faire*, and their supineness is reflected in the Association's policy. What is the state of things now? The Board of the Association is over-weighted by Bears, who year in and year out are for depressing the market. The Association gives protection to these Bears, while it has a sort of step-fatherly affection for the Bulls. In the case of Dyeings, two or three times the Bears had approached the Board asking it to declare a corner in these shares. This was an obviously dishonest move, for the agents of this mill have in their possession more than ten thousand shares. Yet they tried to "do the Bulls in the eye" by unfair means, when they feared that there was some likelihood of the Bull operator exacting from them the full penalty of their rashness. Perhaps, if the shares had gone up by another couple of hundreds the Association would have intervened and fixed the price. Some one has called the Share Brokers' Association as an Association for the Protection of Bears, and there is no doubt a great deal of truth in it. Why should the Association try to set at nought the ordinary law of contract which is binding on all and go out of their way to protect the Bears? There is only reason for this. And that is that the Bears preponderate on the Board of Directors, of the Association. How can the public have any confidence in such an institution? The Atlay Committee have specifically recommended that the only way of putting an end to these periodical crisis is to allow the Bulls and Bears to settle the matter between themselves, without the officious interference of the Board. If once the Bears are made to suffer in this way, they will be more careful in the future when they make bogus sales and then send the S.O.S. signal to the Board of Directors. It is this undue and unfair protection given to the Bears that has made them so insolent and sure of their position. In the Bombay Share Market nothing pays so well as *mandi*, as the brokers pay. The profits in *teji* are problematical in the Bombay Share Bazar, but in *mandi* one is sure to get back all his money with added profits at the end of a short time. And if mandi pays, then why not resort to it, specially as the Board is so sympathetic to the *mandiwallas*? That is the logic of the Share Bazar. If the Association is really honest and means well by the public, then it should at once adopt the recommendations of the Atlay Committee and thus set its house in order. But, perhaps that is too much too expect from the Association. And it is here that Government must step in and leave aside for once their supineness. The present is the time for it, since the public acutely feels the shortcomings of the Share Bazar. If Government will but act now they will have the support of all honest public opinion. But are the vested interests too strong for the Government, as they are too strong for the Association, to put matters right? Or, are Government to look with indolence and allow these things to happen every now and then? Surely there is an end to everything, and even the wrong doings of the Association must be put to a stop to. But are the Government strong enough for it? Or are they willing to allow the market to drift and go to rack and ruin? Wait and see.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

THURSDAY'S CLOSING RATE

+12

A cable received from New York at 2 a.m. today stated :-

Thursday's opening rate	+7
Thursday's closing rate	+12
Liverpool opening	+1
Liverpool closing	+11

Local Market closing at 9 p. m.

Candy Rs. 441-0-0

A GIRL WIDOW'S CRIME.

DRIVEN AWAY FROM HOME.

THE LAW'S DEFECT.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza and the Hon. Mr. Justice Percival.)

EMPEROR vs. SUNDRABAI.

The accused in this case was a young Brahmin widow, who was found guilty of the murder of her newly-born child and sentenced to transportation for life by Mr. V. M. Ferrers, Sessions Judge of Dharwar. The accused petitioned to the High Court.

The facts of the case, as found by the Sessions Judge, were that the accused Sundrabai was a young Hindu woman aged about 22. Her husband died about 5 years ago. A few months before the infanticide she was discovered to be in a delicate condition, and her father with whom she resided asked her to leave the village. Her wanderings then commenced while she was in an advanced stage and she ultimately arrived at a Dharmashala at Savanur. Here, however, she was discovered by some of her village people, as a result of which her father sent her a sum of Rs. 15, and asked her to go still further away. While in this state of distress, the accused gave birth to a female child. The child was strangled with a strip torn form the accused's *sari*, and thrown into a hedge. After due enquiries, the accused was arrested and she pleaded guilty.

The learned Sessions Judge convicted the accused and while passing the sentence observed in the course of his judgment that in other countries like France, Germany and Italy, infanticide was now treated as an offence distinct from murder, and the punishment provided was imprisonment for a few years. In this connection the learned Sessions Judge quoted the *Italian Codice Penale* (Sec. 369), the *Strafgesetzbuch* of the German Empire (Sec. 217) and the *French Code Penal* (Art. 302). Under the Indian law, however, continued the learned Sessions Judge, infanticide was murder; and the only punishments for murder under the Penal Code were death or transportation for life. The learned Sessions Judge had therefore no choice but to sentence the accused to transportation for life. He however recommended that the sentence should be reduced to 2 years' imprisonment, a sentence which he would have inflicted, in the circumstances of the case, if he had the power to do so.

Their Lordships dismissed the application of the accused. They however endorsed the recommendation of the learned Sessions Judge for a reduction of the sentence from transportation to that of two years' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Justice Mirza remarking that the state of public opinion in this country was a constant incentive to hopeless mothers, who found themselves in this unfortunate predicament to do away with their newly-born infants. Their Lordships were of opinion that the Indian law might be brought into line with the law on infanticide in other civilised countries, like France and Germany.

Mr. Justice Percival pointed out that latterly in England also legislation was introduced to distinguish infanticide from ordinary murder; and it was provided that when an infant was killed by the mother while she was still under the effects of child-birth so that the balance of her mind was disturbed, it should be treated as a separate offence from murder and punished accordingly.

MOTOR CYCLE ACCIDENT.

PATHANS CHARGED WITH ASSAULT.

Yar Mahomed and six other Pathans were charged with assaulting three other Pathans including Amir Mahomed before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court.

Mr. Barodia prosecuted while Mr. Haji, Bar-at-Law appeared for the complainants. Mr. Kapadia defended accused No. 1 while Mr. Kapadia (junior) defended accused No. 4 and 7. Mr. Dalal defended accused Nos. 3, 5 and 6.

The prosecution alleged that the complainants had gone to see their friends off who sailing by s.s. "Nagpur" from Mazagaon Dock. That was on May 23. Owing to existence of bad blood between accused No. 1 and Amir Mahomed over the questions of supplying crews to P. and O. Company steamers, Yar Mahomed decided to do away with Amir Mahomed. Yar Mahomed and his companions waited outside the gates of the dock and as soon as the complainants were coming out of the gate in motor cars, they assaulted the complainant and his comrades with lathies.

Mr. Dalal brought to His Worship's notice that application for transfer had been made to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Lalal applied for bail but His Worship refused saying that he wanted to hear the principal complainant.

The case was adjourned.

BOMBAY POLICE SENSATION

THREE OFFICERS SUSPENDED

ALLEGED COLLUSION WITH GAMBLING DENS.

In connection with the enquiry held by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, regarding a gambling den, which it was alleged was conducted at the connivance of certain police officers, we understand that Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Police Commissioner, pending the result of the enquiry, has suspended a Police Superintendent, an Inspector and a Deputy Inspector. A Divisional Police Superintendent has been asked to take over the charge of the office of the suspended Superintendent of Police, while an Indian C. I. D. Inspector has relieved the Inspector under suspension. The Deputy Inspector's place is not filled yet as his work is to be arranged departmentally at the police station concerned.

In view of the enquiry followed by the suspension of three important police officers, several keepers of the gambling dens which are scattered all over the city have closed their shops suddenly.

ALLEGED DEFALCATIONS AT WADIA'S.

INTERESTING DEVELOPMENT.

Further interesting development took place before Mr. K. D. Khandalawalla, Third Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday in regard to the alleged fraud committed on Messrs. N. N. Wadia and Sons by his Secretary and Cashier. It appears when Inspector Davison with Mr. Khemchand Amerchand, a Hindu broker, to whom the Bombay Dyeing shares were mortgaged by the first accused Bomanji Dossabhoy Lowji, went to the Bank of India to take delivery of the shares which were standing in the name of Mr. Khemchand. The shares were kept in the bank for safe deposit. On going to the bank Mr. Khemchand wanted to pass a conditional receipt for the shares. The Bank, however, refused to part the shares without an unconditional receipt. Mr. Khemchand seems to have adopted this attitude to bring a civil liability suit on the Bank as the shares originally stood in the name of Mr. Gray, the manager of the bank on "blank transfer."

Since neither party wanted to part with the shares, Inspector Davison applied for an immediate summons on Mr. Khemchand calling upon him to produce the ten Bombay Dyeing Shares in the Court at 12 noon on Thursday. Mr. Khemchand accordingly came to the Court on Thursday accompanied by Mr. Little, Solicitor of Messrs. Crawford Bailey and Co. and stated that he was willing to deliver the shares to the police on giving the bank a conditional receipt, which the Bank refused to accept.

His Worship wanted from Mr. Khemchand an undertaking that he would not deal with the shares and let them lie with the Bank until the case was disposed of.

Inspector Davison requested the Court to issue an order to deliver the Shares to him as they were stolen property.

His Worship adjourned the case till to-day (Friday) noon and ordered that summons be issued on Mr. Gray, the manager of the Bank of India, so that he might be represented in the matter.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TAXI.

CHAUFFEUR BOLTS AWAY AFTER ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday at about 8 p.m. Atmaram Govind aged about 19 years, residing at Supari Baug Road was knocked down by a taxi car while crossing the road. Atmaram was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently. The taxi-driver drove away the car but it appears his number has been taken down by a pedestrian and supplied to the police. The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday and adjourned further enquiry to enable the police to arrest the absconding taxi-driver.

ANDHERI SHOOTING CASE.

ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, June 6.

Rogue Santan Fernandes the young Goan who had been charged at the Thana Criminal Sessions recently with attempting to murder Escalina the daughter of Phillip Pereira, by shooting at her with a revolver at Versova where she was working as an ayah has been senteneed to three years rigorous imprisonment. For possessing the revolver without a license he was given three months rigorous imprisonment, the two sentences to run concurrently.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June 11.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June	12.49—.03
July	12.43—.05
October	11.88—.01
December	11.85—.04
January	11.86—.01

EGPPTIANS.

July d z zzzdzzz	28.50
November	23.20 + .15

HIGH COURT.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA CASE.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN JUDGE AND JURY.

REFERENCE TO HIGH COURT.

King-Emperor.

vs.

Pandurang Mahadeo Bapat and five others.

(Before Justices Mirza and Percival.)

This was a reference under section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code as there was a difference of opinion between the judge and the jury.

This case was heard by Mr. W. N. P. Dunlop, Sessions Judge of Poona. Disagreeing with the verdict of the jury as against accused Nos. 1 to 5 in respect of the charges under section 307 and section 149 Indian Penal Code and as against accused No. 6 in respect of the charges under section 109, 148 and 307 I.P. Code, the Sessions Judge directed that the case be referred to the High Court. The jury unanimously found the first five accused guilty under section 148 only and not guilty under section 307. Accused No. 6 was found not guilty.

The facts are briefly these:—

That in the early morning of the 9th December 1924, a train carrying more than 100 coolies engaged on the Tata Works was on its way from Mulla bridge to Mulshi. It consisted of 6 waggons and one trolly at the rear. This train, when it was approaching Paud came into contact with stones on the lines. The engine driver immediately slowed down. The train was attacked and eleven persons were wounded. There was sudden cries and five persons came from the river side of the train and began to strike at the passengers with swords and of shots as though fired from a gun. The engine driver Marten was struck by a bullet. The other persons were struck with swords, mostly on the head. The wounded persons were afterwards taken to the dispensary where they were treated by the Assistant Surgeon, and were afterwards sent to the Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

The five accused (1 to 5) surrendered at once to the Police.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENTS.

The accused in the sessions court submitted that their statements in the lower court were correct and they had nothing more to add. Accused No. 1 in his statement said that some Satyagraha work was done as stated by prosecution witnesses. Accused No. 2 in his unretrated confession said that he used a sword and claimed also to have fired two shots at Marten. Accused No. 3 in his unretracted confession said "We all attacked the workers in the train and wounded them with swords." Accused No. 4 stated that he inflicted wounds with his sword. Accused No. 5 stated that he made Satyagraha with a sword. Accused No. 1 further stated that the Tata company, its officers and servants had committed the sin of depriving 10,000 Mawalas of their lands and homes. They had to suffer for this and that as non-violent means had no effect he felt it his duty to adopt other means.

A SHAM FIGHT.

Mr. S. R. Gokhale, on behalf of the accused submitted that the whole affair was a "sham fight" and a mere flourishing of swords and pistols. In this particular case, the acts done by the accused, as shown by the evidence, did not come under section 307 of the Indian Penal Code which required necessarily either the intention to murder or the knowledge that the acts would necessarily result in murder.

At no stage in the fight was there any idea in the minds of the accused to murder any of their opponents or inflict serious injuries on them. Though the accused were alleged to have been armed with revolvers and swords, their intention was to inflict only minor injuries, as they were pledged to "Shudha" Satyagraha, the particular acts of that day going only intended to cause minor injuries, with a view to complete the first stage of the "Shudha" Satyagraha before going to the advanced stage, namely "pragatik" satyagraha as opposed to the "prathmic" (preliminary) satyagraha.

At one stage of the arguments their Lordships were under the impression that these acts were connected with some political movement, but Mr. Gokhale distinctly stated that it nothing to do with any such movement, and that this Mulshi Satyagraha was a peculiar movement by itself in continuation of the peaceful Satyagrah carried on for the last four years.

Concluding, Mr. Gokhale maintained that under no circumstances could the verdict of the jury be described as "perverse", as the Sessions Judge had done.

Mr. Justice Mirza:—You suggest that although the outward appearance of the first five accused armed with swords and revolvers is against them, the inference need not necessarily be that their intention was to commit murder?

Mr. Gokhale replied that having regard to the fact that they belonged to a particular school of Satyagrahis, their intention was to inflict minor injuries only.

The Government Pleader who was asked by the Court to confine his remarks to accused No. 6 said that the evidence on record showed that the accused was a party to the conspiracy. Further, he had made a confession to that effect.

With regard to accused No. 1 (Bapat) the Government Pleader said that he had instructions to press for a heavy sentence on him, as he was the ringleader and was previously convicted for certain offences arising out of the Mulshi Petha Satyagrah campaign.

Accused No. 1 thlen asked permission to address the court, which was refused.

Their Lordships reserved judgment till Friday.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

B. A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Harwood League: West Yorks "B" vs. Y. M. C. A., "B", Cooperage, 3-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 13.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SATURDAY June 20.

Bombay Central Co-operative Institute, seventh annual general meeting, Apollo Street, 3-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s. "Japan" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 13th inst., instead of the 11th inst.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to interruption all Burma wires, telegrams to and from Burma are subject to serious delay.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 10th June 1925 to 6 a.m. of 11th June 1925:—

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 64.
Small-pox attack 1 death nil.
Plague attack 1 death 1.
Total Mortality this day last year 96.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSN.

The Association will remain closed to-day as a mark of respect to Jain Maharaj Shri Buddhi Sagar Surisvarji who breathed his last on Tuesday, the 9th inst.

FEAST OF ST. ANTHONY.

On Sunday, the 14th inst., at 8-15 a.m. at the Chapel of our Lady of Seven Dolours, Sonapur (Marine Lines) there will be a High Mass offered by the Sons of Mariá (Sicilia) in Honour of St. Anthony. Rev. Fr. Gulbert F. Candes will preach on the occasion.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' MEETING.

Under the auspices of Safara "Depressed Classes Hit Sanchanak Mundali", a very largely attended public meeting of the Depressed Classes was held on Sunday last, at Wadi-Bunder, Bombay Port Trust Chawls, under the Presidency of Mr. R. S. Nekaljay, M. L. C., when some resolutions in connection with education and social advancement of the community were unanimously passed.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of 6th inst., arrived at Aden at 4-30 a.m. on the 11th inst., and left there at 7-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from London of the 4th inst. arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 10th inst., and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

The following programme of music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day:—One Stop Com-Pah Trot, Fox Trot I'm gonna Bring a Water Melon, Fox Trot Why Worry, Waltz Tell Tale Twilight, Fox Trot Since Felix has been shingled, Tango Cup of sorrow, Fox Trot Paradise Alley, Waltz Half Past Ten, Fox Trot Darlingest, One Stop Dance your shoes away.—News Bulletin.—A. P.

THREE EUROPEANS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

In the early hours of Thursday morning a serious motor cycle accident occurred in the Alexandra Dock resulting in the injuries to three Europeans who were removed to the E. G. Hospital for treatment. It appeared, one Mr. McKie of Messrs. Frank Jack and Co., Capt. Grierson and Mr. W. G. Brodie of Messrs. Bird and Co., went in a motor cycle with a one car to s.s. "Mandala" berother in No. 13 Shed of Alexandra Dock to see some friends. On their way back home at 2 a.m. when they were traversing Shed No. 2 the cycle suddenly crashed into a hand cart lying on the main way. The machine was over turned in the twinkling of an eye, throwing all the occupants on the road who were rendered unconscious. The police being informed Deputy Inspector Long of Carnac Bunder Police Station promptly arrived on the scene and removed the injured persons to the E. G. Hospital and took possession of the damaged car which was very badly twisted round the wheels.

PRABHURAM AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

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2 Bheshak.
3 Rasavaidya.
4 Upvaidya.
and for FEMALE STUDENTS.
5 Savika and Paricharcka nurse and midwife

will begin in the College Hall on THURSDAY, the 18th June, 1925. Candidates must see the Registrar on Monday, 15th at 11 a.m. with necessary certificates.

New candidates (male and female) will be admitted after due test from 25th to 30th June, 1925.

Lectures will begin from Thursday, the 2nd July, 1925.

Prospectus will be sent on application with Postal Stamps worth annas four.

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Pranacharya, L. M. & S.
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Bhuleshwar
Bombay, 3rd June 1925

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The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1925.

REASONABLE RENTS.

The Select Committee appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council to consider the Rent Act Amendment Bill have a serious duty to perform and we hope that the champions of vested interests in the Committee will make an effort to keep abreast of public opinion and avoid all occasion for a bitter fight on the floor of the House. Mr J. Addyman's Bill to prolong the protection of business-occupancies was, thanks to the Government, shoved out through the door and it is now difficult to concert entrance for it through the window. The measure now in the hands of the Select Committee deals with the fate of residential premises and their possessors. In spite of the interpretation recently issued on Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's assurances through the Department of Information, we hold that the scope of the Bill does not accord with the meaning conveyed to the Council by the General Member when he advised the withdrawal of a private bill regulating rent for a limited period. The controversy must now be shifted from the construction of words to the spirit of official assurances. The Bill recognises the need of a further period of rent control. The Government have not made a fetish of the formula of supply and demand, and left the poorer classes of tenants to fight their battles with militant landlords disgruntled with avarice. Now that the need of control is admitted on principle, we should bring it into relation with the actual condition of the tenants who form the bulk of the population and whose work does in divers ways enable the landlord and the capitalist to accumulate wealth and exalt the laws of supply and demand. Landlords do not worship any principle savouring of protection to the weak and of equalised opportunities. The Bill as it stands is defective and if the Government require conservative authority for applying principles of restraint they can refer to the extension of control in Great Britain. The distinction between residential and business-premises is precarious and the British scheme of control aims at the inclusion of all accommodation in one enactment until the stringency is relaxed by the building of fresh houses. It is unfortunate that the Bombay Government applied their strength against Mr. Addyman's bill, refusing leave for the introduction of his bill, and that they have been following a piece-meal policy of defiance and concession without any settled principle.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Rent Act Committee have with commendable promptitude furnished to the members of the Select Committee a memorandum dealing with the grave defects of the Bill now under consideration. Public bodies have jointly protested against the defects of the Bill and the exclusion of business-premises from the scope of control. That at a time of lull, there have been general demonstrations is significant evidence of the feelings of the public and we hope there will be no parade of sophistry regarding the concern of tenants in the face of dwindling restrictions. The Bill limits the application of the law to premises obtaining a rent of Rs. 85 as calculated for January 1925. The restriction is arbitrary and fantastic. If, no extension is granted, the dislocation and disorder possible at the end of the year, would amount to a public commotion. We do not see on what presumption, the limit is laid at Rs. 85 per month. Owing to exceptional conditions, there are tenants compelled to pay more than that amount while their earnings are below Rs. 250 per month. The Rent Act to be effective and beneficial should at least protect the middle classes in the city upon whom the load of combined taxation weighs heavy. By a curious ordinance of policy, it is the middle classes in India who find it hard to bear the growing load of taxation. Imperial provincial and local, because their peculiar conditions prevent them from mitigating their burden by voluntary abstention from so-called luxuries. We would favour the continuance of the Rent Acts without any qualification. Empty premises in the fashionable quarters of Ballard Estate do not give us a true measure of the scarcity of habitable accommodation in the city. Suburban schemes are at present a frost and until more houses are built and swifter transport arranged, there should be restraint upon the landlords. To compare the revenue of the landlords with the free fees of lawyers is absurd because the necessity of a roof over one's head is different from the leisurely amenities of litigation. The expulsion of a family out into the streets involves as crushing a deprivation as the cutting off of one's water-supplies. The laws of supply and demand operate in drastic fashion when the primary necessities of existence are withheld. If however the Government are not disposed to lengthen the life of the Rent Acts by their amending Bill, they should consider the enlargement of control to cover premises paying Rs. 250 per mensem. We think it is a modest recommendation which all the members of the Select Committee, including land-lord spokesman should accept. In Calcutta, the limit of basic rent is fixed at Rs. 250 per mensem and all tenants paying up to that extent are protected. If anything, the Bombay Council should stretch the limit to Rs. 300 seeing that in Bombay the basic rent is calculated for January 1916 while the Calcutta level is fixed for November 1918. The wealthier class of tenants can at a push swear at the evicting landlord and seek refuge in a hotel, but the middle-class occupant is left to the tender mercies of the landlord whose grievances against restraint are aggravated by the present depression in trade. Within the limit of Rs. 85 per mensem, the landlord is given excessive advantages through the increases legalised in the draft Bill. Under the Bill, the following increases are prescribed:—

Basic rent of Rs. 50 and under:

Year.			Increase.
1926	...	...	30 per cent.
1927	...	..	40 per cent.
1928	...	...	50 per cent.

Basic rent between Rs. 50 and Rs. 85.

Year.			Increase.
1926	...	...	40 per cent.
1927	...	...	50 per cent.
1928	...	...	60 per cent.

If the poorer type of tenant examines the effect of progressive increase in his rent, he will realise that at a single stroke his burden is raised by fifteen to twenty per cent. as from next year, while he should reckon upon progressive instalments of ten per cent. thereafter. What is permitted as the maximum increase must readily become the minimum imposed. According to austere standards of domestic economy, a city dweller is supposed to spend about 25 per cent. of his income upon rent. As the scheduled increases of rent occur from 1926 to 1928 there ought to be a corresponding rise in the earnings of each worker to cope with the enhancement. We wonder if those landlords who are also capitalist employers contemplate any such progressive benevolence. The scale is far in excess of the increase in annual rental of 2.7 per cent. which according to the Hon. Mr. Pherozeshah has been the portion of landlords in ample days of freedom. Clause 4 (1) A is intended to deal with tenants who farm out space for the exploitation of sub-tenants. While the abuse should be checked, a wholesale nullification of the sub-tenancy system would introduce hardship to those who prior to 1918 fixed their residence on the basis of sub-tenancy. Excess-receipts above the standard-rent calculated according to the capacity of occupancy should be made penal. Clause 7 which enables the Rent-Controller to break open premises locked-up for three months gives the landlord powers too drastic for peaceable application. Arrears should be recovered by ordinary process and the defaulting tenant should be pursued by warrant of ejectment obtained in a court of law. Special laws should as far as possible be limited from encroaching upon ordinary civil rights and we hope the Select Committee will take care to make liberal recommendations and so save the Council and the public the worries of a bitter fray.

NOT SATISFACTORY.

The Government of the Maharajah of Alwar has, after an unconscionable delay, at last published a communique which though intended to unravel the mystery of Nimuchana tragedy only deepens it the more. The tragedy, the details of which were published in the "Pratap" and later reproduced widely in other papers sent a thrill of horror throughout the country and naturally a public demand was made for an open and independent inquiry into the incident. The tragedy took place on the 19th of the last month and it was first reported by the Delhi "Tej" which stated that in the Alwar State a crowd of villagers, who had assembled to protest against some order of the administration, was fired upon by the troops, that several persons were injured and twenty-five persons were arrested. The paper asked the authorities for an official version of the incident but no response was made to the request. While the Alwar State and Simla maintained a strange and inexplicable attitude of silence, the "Pratap" published, on the information of a fugitive from the village, an account of the shooting and incendiarism which estimated the casualties at over six to seven hundred. The informant of the "Pratap" declared his willingness to prove the harrowing allegations of terrorism and excesses on pain of death. Meanwhile, the Secretary of the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee and the Rajasthan Seva Singh telegraphed for facilities to duly authorised persons sent on their behalf to visit the scene of tragedy and throw light on it. The requests were summarily rejected by the Maharajah of Alwar who deprecated the publication of exaggerated news and promised a true version of the incident. The promised version, setting forth the recent occurrences, has now been issued. Taken by itself the statement would be very reassuring. But, unfortunately, it is not possible, in view of other circumstances, to accept the official version as the last word on an affair that has caused immense sorrow and indignation throughout the country. The discrepancy between it and the account published in the "Pratap," even assuming the latter to be very exaggerated, is so great, especially in respect of the casualties, that the public cannot accept it as satisfactory until the statements contained in it are confirmed by independent investigation made by a committee commanding its confidence. If the public refuses to be satisfied with the version of the Alwar Government, the latter alone is responsible for it. If the case of the Alwar Government is so clear and strong, as is sought to be represented, why has there been such a long delay in the publication of the "true version" of the occurrences at Nimuchana and why did the State set up a blockade of truth by preventing independent outsiders from making enquiry on the spot? The Alwar statement refers to an official enquiry into the origin and cause of the agitation that has been instituted. Such an enquiry will be worse than useless. If the Alwar Government and their officers have acted throughout this unfortunate affair in a blameless manner, they need have no fear of an independent enquiry. Nothing less than that will either satisfy the public or exonerate the State.

Notes of the Day.

A Tragedy and its Moral.

The case which Justices Mirza and Percival have just decided, in appeal, throws a lurid light at once on the defective nature of law and on the disastrous consequences of the pernicious ban on widow marriage among the Hindus. We publish elsewhere the report of the case, which makes it clear that the accused, a widow of twenty-two, was more sinned against than sinning. The Hon. Justice Mirza remarked that the state of public opinion in this country was a constant incentive to hopeless mothers, who found themselves in the unfortunate predicament in which the accused had found herself, to do away with their newly born infants. Society inflicts a double wrong on such unfortunate widows. It prevents them from marrying and if they succumb to the wiles of their seducers, instead of bringing home with latter their responsibilities, it condemns their victims to a life of shame with all its attendant consequences. In the present case, the miserable girl was driven away from home by her own father and cast adrift—a lonely wretch in an unsympathetic world. Is it any wonder that, in despair, she committed the crime of which she was convicted? The Indian law, as it stands, does not distinguish her crime from ordinary murder and we trust that the observations of the Judges, who have rightly reduced the sentence to one of two years' imprisonment, will result in a change in the law. The moral of the case will not also, we trust, be lost on Hindu Society.

Market Stalls and Rent.

Mr. Lakhmidas Tairsee dearly loves a phrase and on Thursday evening he disposed of the grievances of the Crawford Market stall-keepers with the mouthful assertion that what ailed them was not any depression in trade but a depression in brains. To complete his cranial diagnosis, he said that the Bombay Municipal Party was humouring the stall-keepers with an eye to the elections. To avoid the reproach, municipal aspirants must, in good taste, leave the rate-payers alone until the elections are over; but if Mr. Tairsee must needs impose a hard vow of silence he might at least observe it instead of ascribing a timely protest to the machinations of candidates. We understand that the fresh rates proposed for the stalls raise the burden in some cases from 200 to 500 per cent. The grocer will pass it on to the consumer and a protest against the imposition is really voiced in the interests of the public. There is nothing vastly unworthy in any party identifying opposition to a general grievance with itself. If the proximity of an election so enlivens civic spirit, it would be a great blessing to have more frequent elections, but then, Mr. Tairsee may become hopelessly modest and silent. We hope the Municipal Nationalist Party will not relax its good work to deprive Mr. Tairsee of the pleasure of a little invective. He is a a capable publicist whose activities run straight as a full-speed car, but occasionally it skids round with a crash of back-firing. We may overlook the jar, because soon after the car speeds ahead in merry roll.

Dharampur Sanatorium.

After over a decade of neglect and inactivity the King Edward Sanatorium at Dharampur, Simla Hills, founded by the late Mr. B. M. Malabari and Mr. Dayaram Gidumal in 1909, shows welcome signs of rejuvenation and progress towards the realisation of the object for which it was brought into existence. Messrs. Malabari and Gidumal had intended it to be the first of a net-work of ideal sanatoria which was to be established in this country under the auspices of the Consumptives' Homes Society which had been started two years earlier. But with the unfortunate death of Mr. Malabari in 1912 and the retirement of Mr. Gidumal, the institution, as the report recently issued bewails, "was stranded and left lonesome. Its natural growth was sapped for want of funds, and want of workers" and "the propaganda activities and sanatoria all over the country have remained a dream where the Society is concerned." During the last two or three years, however, thanks to the self-sacrificing labours of Mr. S. P. Wadia, the Honorary Secretary of the Society, and the zeal of the new medical officers, Drs. F. S. Master and M. C. Malkani, new life has been breathed into the institution and there is every prospect of its growing into one of the largest and most popular sanatoria in India. Where ten years ago, there was accommodation at the Sanatorium for only 36 patients, there is at present room for 80 patients. The strength of the staff has increased from 21 to 51 and the yearly expenditure from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 42,000. The management of the Sanatorium had, it seems, so far degenerated at one time that it had, partly at least, become more of a pleasure resort for the hale and hearty rich and idle than a haven of rest and comfort for the ailing poor. Many a so-called patient and his relatives had defaulted, putting the institution to serious loss. All this, we are informed, has been stopped now and vigorous efforts are being made to extend the usefulness of the Sanatorium in all possible directions.

Appeal for Help.

According to the Secretary, the urgent needs of the institution are: the general improvement of buildings and roads, Rs. 30,000; nurses' maintenance endowment fund, Rs. 30,000; poor patients' maintenance endowment fund, Rs 1,00,000; X'Ray equipment and installation, Rs. 50,000. Though the benefit of the Sanatorium is taken by persons hailing from all the provinces of India, and Indian States, we find that, saving Bombay, few of these provinces and States contribute to its annual upkeep. An exception of course, has to be made in the case of the Patiala Durbar, which has generously helped the institution all along. Though only about a tenth of the total number of patients taking advantage of the Sanatorium annually hail from this Presidency, Bombay has been contributing the major portion of the funds needed for its maintenance. Other provinces, particularly the Punjab which benefits most, ought to shoulder a fair share of the burden. We trust the earnest appeal issued by the Council of the Society will be responded to generously by all who have the interests of national health at heart.

Unheard of Things.

"Lansbury's Labour Weekly" has a list of things it has never seen. We may supplement it so far as India is concerned:—

1. An agitation or a strike not inspired by the Bolsheviks.
2. Advocates of development chawls living in them.
3. A Civil servant dying of starvation or begging in the streets.
4. An Anglo-Indian journal praising a nationalist leader at the height of his popularity.
5. A bureaucratic reply that does not contain a promise of "sympathetic consideration."
6. A British merchant or manufacturer blaming the Government's currency policy for trade depression.
7. An English democrat who does not see difficulties in giving Swaraj to India.

ART HORIZON.

The New World.

Events of uncommon significance on the Western horizon point unmistakably the intellectual revolt which inspires the determined effort to build a new world out of the old. Of the ruins left by the great war none were more significant or necessary than those of the walls of partition which formerly separated art from life, and worse still separated one art from another. The exhibition at Wembley, the Royal Academy Exhibition in London, the Town Planning Conference in America, the International Exhibition of Decorative Arts in Paris reveal their significance as adjustments, more or less successful, demanded from art by a world weary no less of sterile intellect than of war. The services of art are beginning to be recognised as essential for the effective solution of problems created by the post-war mentality of a disillusioned world.

Power of Art.

President Domergue in his speech at the opening of the International Exhibition of Decorative Art at the Grand Palais, Paris, recognised the importance of nations participating in the "great manifestation of the power of art, of labour, and of peace." The power of art has been almost always felt and accepted by the French nation. The conscious recognition of the power by the President is, therefore, singularly appropriate. It is this power that is at once inspiration, faith and hope of the young architects of the future. It is this power that will ultimately translate their ideals into fruitful and enduring efforts.

The Spur.

M. F. David, the Director of the Exhibition, considered it a new inspiration, born "out of a passionate aspiration towards beauty" which "must be the spur for creative work." He deplored the Democracy that had, in a sense, brought the progress of the applied arts to a standstill. Humidity rendered free had, he said, broken away from the old traditions but too often the products of modern industry had been remarkable for their ugliness as well as cheapness. The Paris exhibition was an attack against such degeneration.

The Prelude.

The Minister of Public Instruction, M. de Monzie, calls it "the prelude to a vast extension of intellectual co-operation between the nations." And, the editor of "L' Illustration", one of the foremost French illustrated weeklies, in introducing the magnificently illustrated number of his journal specially devoted to the exhibition, describes it as what would be an important manifestation of the "decisive battle" of modern art. Probably, these are sentiments whose importance and value we have yet to learn. But it should be evident that some of the highest intellects of a nation like the French, regard it as a serious mission, not as an occasion for disguising their intellectual bankruptcy by attractive vocabulary or by empty philosophy. It should be evident also that the French conception of the essentials of education and of citizenship as well as of the fundamentals of national economies does not exclude the national heritage and asset in art.

Art-Crafts

The art-crafts of India which still attract the admiration and envy of the art-craftsman in the West remain, however, obscure in their own land. They have not yet begun to attract the attention even of those who are usually loudest in their demand for the cultural regeneration of the country. To most of these the language employed by the eminent French publicists and officials might perhaps appear as sentimental. But the art-loving Frenchmen are nearer the realities which touch intimately and therefore mould humanity. It is strange that the irresponsible agency that takes our destiny for granted should have been allowed to prevent India from participating in this exhibition. That agency must no longer be given the chance suppress or misrepresent India. India should be represented in these international gatherings in her own rights, without let or hinderance from well-meaning "friends".

The Drastic Academy.

Neither space nor the available information would permit observations on the annual show at the Royal Academy. The usually prominent names in landscape, portrait and sculpture are mentioned by the Academy critics as unusually prominent. That is the impression one forms from the available descriptions. But there is one fact which should be of peculiar significance for those who direct similar shows here. The Academy has been discovered as drastic in the rejection of exhibits for the annual display. It has, we are told, rejected not fewer than 144 pictures this year. If it is a drastic measure it will at least lessen the fatigue of the visitors and increase their interest. More drastic measures are required from those who organise the exhibitions in our city.

Sordid Hovels.

Mr. J. A. Macdonald, who left for England last week, has in the article he contributed to this journal, once again called attention to the necessity of controlling the ruinous activities of the owners of the "sordid hovels" who are "permitted to patch them up from time to time on the plea that they are fit for human habitation." Such buildings should be, he says, "entirely demolished and the land opened up and well-designed buildings erected in their stead." Mr. Macdonald does not ex-

(Continued on page 10.)

SPAIN SUSPENDS HOSTILITIES.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH KERIM.

SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

PARIS, June 11.

A message from Madrid says all movements of the Spanish troopsr will be suspended to the end of June and in the meanwhile negotiation will be held with Abdel Kerim.—Reuter.

BLOCKADE OF RIFF COASTS.

BRITAIN TO SUPPORT MEASURES.

PARIS, June 11.

A Geneva message says that under the Act of Algeciras Britain will support the contemplated Franco-Spanish measures for the blockade of the Riff coasts.—Reuter.

FRANCO-SPANISH CO-OPERATION.

M. PAINLEVE TO DISCUSS.

PARIS, June 11.

It is reported that M. Painleve who has reached Rabat after a twelve hours flight from Toulouse will break his return journey at Malaga to have a conversation with the Spanish Government on the subject of Franco-Spanish co-operation.—Reuter.

FRENCH LINE PENETRATED.

PARIS, June 10.

A French communique says:—Message from Wezzan states that owing to the enemy pressure which resulted in many penetrations of the French line along Wadizees, the French Command decided as a precautionary measure, to remove the civilian population from Wezzan to th South. The evacuation was carried out very calmly.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND INDIA.

SIR M. DADABHOY ON PROTECTION

LONDON, June 10

In an address before the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Sir Manekji Dadabhoy expressed the opinion that England was slowly moving towards the Protectionist policy and asked why India should not be allowed to select a policy in which she believed with the same freedom. He did not mean that India's commercial policy should be directed against Britain's interest; it was rather a matter of mutual effort for mutual benefits. Britain certainly had rights which she thought India ought to and would recognise, but India should be in a position also to protect her rights. The maintenance of the cotton excise duty was not of the slightest advantage to Manchester; the removal would not harm Manchester. There was no real competition between India and Manchester. The real competition was between India and Japan, and possibly America. The menace of the Japanese competition not only in India but in the world was very serious.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

Referring to Imperial preference, he suggested the abolition of the three per cnt excise duty and an increase of customs import duty on all foreign cotton goods to twenty per cent. and a reduction of duty on British goods to 7½ per cent.—Reuter's Special.

ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

STANDARD OF LIVING.

LONDON, June 11.

In the course of an address at the Manchester Chamber of Commerce yesterday Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy suggested that Britain must reduce the cost of production in order to meet the Japanese cotton trade competition.

Mr. J. H. Rodjer, Chairman, Indian Section of the Chamber, declared if in order to cheapen production the standard of living of the workers in England must be reduced to the standard of Japan, England would prefer to lose its preponderence of the cotton trade.—Reuter's Special.

TO CONTINUE "REFORMS."

SIR B. BLACKETT'S JOB ON RETURN TO INDIA.

LONDON, June 10.

It is understood that Sir Basil Blackett, who is leaving for India on 11th July for the second half of his term as Finance Member, does not intend to retire and take up the general managership of the Imperial Bank of India, but will continue the reforms and developments connected with his name.—Reuter.

HOUSE OF COMMONS APPROVE OF SILK TAX.

LONDON, June 10.

The House of Commons has rejected a number of amendments, mostly designed to delay the operations of the silk tax. Mr. Churchill declared he was convinced that the duties would considerably stimulate British natural silk industry. The duties were adopted by 300 votes to 135.—Reuter.

GREAT CRISIS IN GERMANY

FINANCIAL CHAOS

ALL-ROUND SLUMP OF INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES.

BERLIN, June 10.

The financial difficulties of German industrialists is reflected in an all-round slump on industrial securities on the Bourse. It is reported that several concerns faced with a similar position to that of Stinnes have been forced to throw their holding on the market. The offering has been so heavy that securities could not be absorbed even at low prices. The typical case is that of Reiherstieg Shipyards in Hamburg which are closing down despite big orders on account of lack of funds with which to carry on.—Reuter's Special.

[The news about the Stinnes Trust referred to above, was conveyed to India in a Reuter's message, dated 5th inst., as under:—

Berlin Big banks with the cooperation of the Reichs bank are coming to the rescue of the Stinnes Trist with forty million marks to prevent a complete collapse of the organisation which has encountered a financial crisis owing, it is alleged, to taking up too many short terms credits which it is unable to meet upon maturity.]

CRISIS IN GREECE.

CABINET RESIGNS.

ATHENS, June 11.

The Cabinet has resigned.—Reuter.

SHANGHAI AFFAIR.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT FOR PROTECTION AND FIRMNESS.

PEKING, June 10.

It is officially announced that Chang-Tso-Lin and Feng-Yu-Hsiang have telegraphed to the President, Tuan-Chi-Jui, with regard to the Shanghai affair, adopting the Chinese version of it and appealing to the President to protect the people and handle the matter firmly.

A mandate has been issued appointing Cheng-Chien, the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, as an additional commissioner to investigate the Shanghai affair and "devise means to succour people."—Reuter.

ROWDY DEMONSTRATIONS.

DEPUTATION'S "IMPOSSIBLE DEMANDS."

PEKING, June 10.

Anything from 50 to 100 thousand students participated in demonstrations which were conducted in the most boisterous manner. American Missionary Institutions formed pickets in all streets, and practically forced Chinese passers-by to contribute to the Shanghai strike funds. A Deputation to the Foreign Office loudly enunciated a series of impossible demands like the despatch of troops to seize the foreign Concessions in Shanghai. Being dissatisfied with the Minister, Shens replies they smashed furniture, mirrors and windows before withdrawing.—Reuter.

YUNNANESE FIRE ON STEAM LAUNCH.

AMERICAN LADY WOUNDED.

HONGKONG, June 11.

The Yunnanese soldiers fired on a steamlaunch containing four Americans two of whom were ladies. The launch was riddied with bullets and the occupants were injured by flying fragments of glass. A lady was wounded in the elbow. American marines have landed at Honam Island to protect the American Christian College.—Reuter.

MINISTERS AS JOURNALISTS.

QUESTION OF IMPOSING BAN.

A special cable to the "Englishman" of Calcutta, states:—

"A Cabinet sub-committee has been appointed to frame Government policy on the permissibility of Cabinet Ministers supplementing their incomes by contributing articles to newspapers and magazines.

The decision to examine the subject arises out of a question addressed recently to the Prime Minister inquiring whether he approves of the activities of Lord Birkenhead in this connection.

It has been submitted to the Cabinet that there is no ground for banning those Ministers whose only private source of income is writing, so long as the Minister does not write on matters affecting Government policy or affairs of his department.

In the case of Lord Birkenhead, who makes no secret of his ability to earn £12,000 a year by his pen, it is not generally known that he relinquished the pension of £5000 as ex-Lord Chancellor on accepting office for an equivalent salary as Secretary of State for India.

I learn on the highest authority that a Cabinet decision prohibiting Ministers from writing for profit would inevitably be followed by resignations."

COLOGNE ZONE

TERMS OF EVACUATION

MR. BALDWIN ON SETTLEMENT.

LONDON, June 10.

Replyfng to several questions in the House of Commons, Mr. McNeill stated that the Allies would order the evacuation of the Cologne zone as soon as Germany had carried out the military requirements set forth in the note of 4th instant. Mr. Baldwin in a statement emphasised that no Security Pact had yet been signed, or would be concluded, until the House was enabled to fully discuss it. The position was that the British and French Governments after considering the German proposals had come to a complete agreement on certain basic principles for the Pact between the Allies interested in the Rhineland and Germany on a footing of equality. He expected that Belgium and Italy would adhere to the pact The Premier confirmed that the contemplated settlement was strictly bilateral and proposed to obtain the French sanction to communicate the text to Parliament immediately after the reply was despatched to Berlin.

GERMANY'S EASTERN FRONTIER.

Replying to Com. Kenworthy, Mr. Baldwin refused to be drawn on the question of Germany Eastern frontiers pending full-ness discussion and publication of document and Mr. Chamberlain's return which was not likely before 18th June.—Reuter.

ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

GENEVA, June 10.

Mr. Chamberlain, in a statement, with regard to the French semi-official statement on the Anglo-French agreement, suggest that comments on supposed contents of the note to Germany should be reserved pending its publication, and emphasises that in exchange of views with the French Government His Majesty's Government has followed the course indicated in the declaration of the British representative at the League Council and Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons on 24th March.—Reuter.

"ABSURD HYPOTHESIS."

BILATERAL CHARACTER OF PACT.

PARIS, June, 11.

The newspapers here emphasise London's insistence on the bilateral character of the proposed Security Pact.

"L' Echo De Paris" for example declares that London wishes to make no difference between the absurd hypothesis of French attack on Germany and a possible one of a German attack on France. Therefore the paper says, there will be no agreements between the Anglo-French military staffs and if Germany attacks France and Britain comes to the aid of the latter everything must be improvised in the same way as it was done in 1914.—Reuter's Special.

PRINCE WELCOMED AT PIETERMARITZBURG.

PIETERMARITZBURG, June 10.

The silence of three days' holiday was broken by ecstatic cheering of thousands of children when the Prince of Wales arrived here from Durban and drove to the Town Hall with a magnificent escort of Natal Carabineers.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS]

London June 10.—The Coroner's jury at the inquest on Rix, mentioned on 9th instant, gave a verdict of wilful murder against Bishop.—Reuter.

The Belgian Balloon "Prince Leopold", piloted by Veenstra won the substitute Gordon-Bennett cup given by the Belgian Aéro-Club replacing the original which the Belgian won outright last year. Veenstra landed in Spain, to-day.—Reuter's Special.

London, June 10.—Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency is in a nursing home and R. Ewbank of the Bombay Civil Service is acting as Private Secretary to Lord Reading at the India Office.—Reuter.

London, June 10.—The member of the House of Commons, Mr. Wignall, who was taken ill in the House of Commons this morning died in hospital.—Reuter's Special.

It has been arranged to broadcast the Maharajah of Jodhpur's speech at the Luncheon of the British Indian Union in honour of Lord Reading on June 25th. This will be the first time that any Maharaja's speech has been broadcast in Britain.—Reuter's Special.

The new cruiser "Effingham", which will be finally completed early in July becomes the flagship of the East Indies Squadron relieving the "Chatham" which has been ordered Home.—Reuter's Special.

London, June 11—In the course of an all-night debate after the rejection of various opposition amendments the House of Commons adopted customs duty on hops and Imperial preference on sugar.—Reuter.

London, June 11—The Post Office has decided to erect a wireless beam station for communication with India and Australia at Withorne near Skegness. It is expected the station will be ready for service by spring.—Reuter.

ALWAR FIRING

ORIGIN OF TROUBLE

GOVT. STATEMENT ISSUED.

MOUNT ABU, June 10.

The Government of the Maharaja of Alwar have issued the following statement setting forth the facts regarding the recent occurrences at Nimuchana:—

"Distorted and grossly exaggerated accounts of the recent occurrences at Nimuchana in the Alwar State have recently appeared in certain papers. His Highness' Government therefore consider it desirable to publish an authoritative contradiction in order to dispel any erroneous impressions that may have been created by them. The facts are as follows:—For some months past persistent attempts had been made by agitators to stir up disaffection among the Rajput cultivators of Bansur and Thanaghazi tehsils of the State. The ostensible cause of the agitation was the dissatisfaction at some of the terms of the recent settlement, but there is reason to suppose that it was in reality instigated by some agency outside the State. Meetings of an inflamatory nature were held contrary to the State regulations but these were not prevented by the State in the hope that malcontents would eventually ventilate their grievances, real or imaginary, in a constitutional manner. Not a single application has, however, been received by His Highness to this day, and when two brief telegrams were received purporting to emanate from the so-called Rajput committees in the two affected telsils. His Highness deputed a commission to make enquiries on the spot. Two attempts were made by sending a State official to summon the agitators before the Commission, but they declined to appear and avail themselves of the opportunity so afforded of submitting any representation they desired to make to the State authorities. They persisted in their attitude of open defiance and continued to collect arms and to held disloyal meetings.

On the return of the Commission from their fruitless errand, the leaders of the movement were summoned to Alwar but they refused to come. Every attempt was again made to persuade them to desist from their undesirable attitude but to no effort. Subsequently, news was received that they were convening another meeting to be held on the border of Alwar and Jaipur States. The cultivators were enjoined to come in large numbers with arms and were threatened with caste excommunication and use of force if they failed to attend. His Highness' Government immediately issued notices forbidding the meeting and warning the cultivators not to take part in this or other disloyal meetings but to ventilate their grievances in a constitutional way.

In spite of these instructions a meeting was held at Nimuchana where a quantity of arms and stores had been collected. It was openly declared that any action on the part of the State would be resisted by force of arms. At this stage His Highness' Government was reluctantly compelled to take steps to arrest the leaders. The Sessions Judge and the Inspector-General of Police were instructed to proceed to the scene of trouble and a detachment of State troops was sent with them. On arrival at Nimuchana where the disaffected cultivators armed with guns, swords and other weapons had gathered in force. Prolonged and repeated efforts were made to bring these persons to their senses by reason and persuasion. Finally the Sessions Judge definitely ordered the men to disperse and warned them that if they failed to do so force would be used. The men refused to comply with the order and declared that they were prepared to kill or be killed. The Sessions Judge then instructed the troops to surround the village. Still further attempts at persuasion were made, but the cultivators advanced to within proximity of the troops and some of the mob fired. There was then no alternative but to give the order to return the fire. A few rounds were fired resulting in two being killed and four wounded of whom one more died subsequently. 33 persons were arrested and possession was taken of a quantity of arms and ammunition. Before the troops entered the village a few huts caught fire probably from the powder of the muzzle-loading guns used by the mob, but certainly from no deliberate action on the part of State officers or men to set fire to the huts as suggested in some of the reports spread by malicious persons. Prompt help was rendered to the wounded and compensation was ordered to be paid to the villagers whose huts were destroyed. An enquiry is now being instituted to ascertain the origin and cause of the agitation, and a further opportunity is being given to the loyal cultivators, who may consider that they have grievances to make representations before the officers conducting the enquiry.—A. P.

FOOD COMMISSION.

PLAN OF RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE CARRIED OUT.

LONDON, June 10.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin announced that Government had decided to adopt in principle the Food Commission's recommendations and to establish a Food Council to carry out the plan outlined in the Commissions report.—Reuter.

BODY OF MR. IYER FOUND AND CREMATED.

MADRAS, June 10.

The "Hindu" understands that the body of Mr. V. V. S. Iyer has been found and cremated at Tinnevelly.—A. P.

RAILWAY STRIKES

MOVE PARLIAMENT TO INTERVENE

PRAYER TO WORKERS' WELFARE LEAGUE IN LONDON.

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The General Secretary to the All-India Railwaymen's Unions Federation, Calcutta, has sent the following cablegram to the Workers' Welfare League of India in London:—40,000 railwaymen are involved in the North Western and Bengal and North Western Railways strikes. The former is continuing over two months. Workers' families have been rendered homeless and are suffering untold misries. The railway authorities are obdurate, and the Government of India are indifferent about the conciliation demanded by the Railwaymen Federation, Trade Union Congress and the public. Please move Parliament for intervention and approach the British public and all Trade Unions for sympathy and financial support.—A. P.

UNION'S VERSION OF SITUATION.

The General Secretary of the N. W. Railway Union in a Communique No. 52, dated 8-6-25 says:—

"The situation is firm all over. Six peaceful pickets were beaten this morning by the police and eight arreted at Lahore for no offence. Reports from all strike centres are encouraging.

Telegrams from Mercantile Associations have been received in this office regarding the loss they are put to and we have every sympathy with them in their loss. It is the obstinate attitude of the Agent, N. W. Railway that is entirely responsible for the inconvenience and loss they are put to.

We are surprised at the reply of the Railway Board to the representations of the All India Trade Union Congress in which the Government state that the North Western Railway Administration has always tried to work with the recognised union of the Railway who has disowned the present strike. There is no such thing as 'Recognised Union on the North Western Railway. It is an office the Agent to wreck the spirit of nionisf. It has no funds, no members, and no organisation whatever, but has in the present strike been supported by the Agent who has been carrying on its propaganda through this office to wreck the present strike. This body is not sincere to the cause of the labour and it was on account of this that Mr. H. A. Malik and Mr. Alim T. Gidwani resigned their posts and have since placed their services at the disposal of the strikers. Union means a body to which have allegiance and which is able to represent the real grievances of the men. The employees of the North Western Railway have no faith in the recognized union, as they have expressed in resolutions passed all over the N. W. Railway in the meetings held from time to time. Men can not be therefore be forced to show their allegiance to a body in which they have no faith and accept as their leaders those who have tried their very best to strike at the very root of the unionism on this railway which the employees have taken so many pains to keep going."

NO FACILITIES TO PERSIAN SHIPPING.

ARMS CONFERENCE REVERSES DECISION.

GENEVA, June 10.

The Geographical Sub-committee of the Arms Conference has reversed the previous decision, and has now decided to make no distinction with regard to the flag of vessels navigating the Persian Gulf carrying arms and munitions. Consequently Persian shipping will not be excluded from search.—Reuter.

LATE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

WHY DOCTORS WITHDREW.

The London correspondent of the "Englishman" wires under date June 8:—

The Paris correspondent of the "Sunday Express" says that one of the French doctors who attended the late Maharaja of Gwalior, informs him that he and the other doctors withdrew from their attendance on the Maharaja, as the latter refused to do what the doctors wanted him to do.

The Paris Municipal authorities found it impossible to comply with the request of the Indian friends of the late Maharaja for an Indian cremation ceremony.

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS MATERIALS.

THREE KILLED & THIRTY INJURED

TRICHINOPOLY, June 11.

Three persons were killed and about thirty injured by the sudden explosion of fireworks materials stored in the temple Mandap of Varagoor fer the car festlival day.—A. P.

DETENTION OF "JEHANGIR."

BRITISH WARSHIP SENT TO RABIGH.

TO INVESTIGATE SITUATION.

We have received the following telegram, dated 11th instant from the Government of India, Foreign Department:—

SIMLA, June 11.

"Bombay Chronicle." Bombay.

The Government understand the Shipping Company have detained the "Jehangir" at Port Sudan owing to the report of the declaration by the Hashmite Government of a blockade of Rabigh and the presence of their armed ships there. On receipt of news, the Government of India made urgent reference to His Majesty's Government, who have despatched a man-of-war to investigate the situation and report.

Foreign.

The telegram is in reply to a telegram sent by us to the Hon. Sir Mahomed Habibullah, member of Government of India, on Monday, 8th instant:—

"Reported detention of "Jehangir" at Port Sudan has caused anxiety in Bombay. Please wire if report correct and what action Government intend taking for safe landing of pilgrims either at Rabigh or elsewhere."

GOVT. REMINDED OF RESPONSIBILITY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, June 11.

Maulana Mohammed Kifatyatullah, President, Jamiat-ul-Ulma-i-Hind, has sent the following telegram to the Viceroy: News has been received that the S. S. "Jehangir" is detaintd at Port Soudan. Rabigh being blockanded and bombarded by Amir Ali. This has agitated and excited the Indian Mohammedans. If it is true I remind your Government the responsibility of protecting a section of Indian subjects while performing their religious duties. The Muslim world will look upon this action of Amir Ali with contempt and every Mohammedan will condemn him. If the Indian Government does not prevent him from oppressing the pilgrims sentiment of hatred will be created in the heart of the Indian Muslims towards Government. Also please fulfil Government's responsibility by landing the pilgrims safely on the Arab coast and issuing a detailed statement for the Indian Muslims' satisfaction.

"IMMEDIATE DUTY OF GOVT."

AMRITSAR, June 10.

Khwaja Gholam Yasin has sent a telegram to Maulana Shaukat Ali observing that Mussalmans here are distressed at pilgrims nearing Ehram being held up at sea. He considers that it is the Government's immediate duty to expedite their landing. Khawaja Yasin has also asked the local Anjuman Islamia to urge the Government to intervene in the matter.—A.P.

"AKBAR" SAILS WITH 400 PILGRIMS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, June 11.

The pilgrim steamer "Akbar" sailed directly for Rabigh last night at nine with 175 pilgrims from Bombay and 125 from Karachi including Moulana Muhammad Shaffee, Moulana Wajih Ahmad, Shaikh Abdul Majid, President, Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee, Moulanas Mahomad Irfan and Abdulhalim Siddiqi, representatives of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-Hind whom Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon and several Khilafat workers and other leading Musulmans came to give a hearty send-off. Rs. 30,000 from Delhi and Rs. 2,000 from Bombay are being taken in the "Akbar" for helping the poor Mecca people. The "Akbar" has been exempted detention at Kamaran for quarantine purposes and the Captain expected to reach and land pilgrims at Rabigh on or about 21st June.

MAHATMA GANDHI GARDEN.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY RESOLUTION

KARACHI, June 11.

The Karachi Municipality passed the following resolution at its last night's meeting:—That the Zoological Gardens in Karachi be called "Mahatma Gandhi Garden" provided he has no personal objection. Only four councillors opposed the resolution.—A. P.

SENTENCED TO DEATH.

MADAME MAILLARD'S MURDER SEQUEL.

BAGHDAD, June 10.

Two Arabs belonging to the powerful Dulaim tribe who were captured in a desert 300 miles from Baghdad after an exciting pursuit by the Iraq camel police were sentenced to death by the Baghdad Court of Sessions for holding up the Eastern Transport Company's motor convoy between Baghdad and Damascus and murdering a passenger, Madame Maillard, wife of the French Vice-Consul at Baghdad During the trial the British driver identified the accused who both confessed. Nearly all stolen property has been recovered.—Reuter.

"DEPRESSION OF BRAINS."

ATTACK ON NATIONALIST PARTY.

SEQUEL TO STALL RENT PROPOSAL.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot presiding.

In presenting the summary of births and deaths for the week ending June 6, 1925, the Commissioner stated that he was glad to tell them that the mortality return of the week was the lowest for the last thirty years and was equivalent with mortality returns of any European city.

RENT OF CRAWFORD MARKET STALLS.

The chief interest of the meeting centred round Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's proposition calling for the reconsideration of the proposed enhanced rents of stalls in the Crawford Market and the suspension of the notices on stall keepers in the meanwhile. A hot and prolonged discussion ensued as a result of this proposition which in Mr. Mehta's words he was very diffident to move as the decision he asked them to revise, was arrived at, by a Sub-Committee of his colleagues who were all unanimous on the point. However, Mr. Jamnadas had to encounter a strong opposition in which diverse motives and causes were attributed to the Municipal Nationalist Party in convening the meeting of Stall-keepers at Marwadi Vidyalaya, the Commissioner characterizing the practices of the Party as scandalous and unworthy. Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji as a member of the Municipal Nationalist Party expressed regret for what his Party had done and disowned his responsibility for the Marwadi Vidyalaya meeting while Mr. L. R. Tairsee, another member of the Nationalist Municipal Party also disassociated himself from the attempt made by his Party to make capital at the Marwadi Vidyalaya out of the question of enhanced rents and said that in addition to generosity, mercy and depression of trade, it was the depression of brains that was responsible for the Party championing the cause of the Stall-keepers. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's proposition was eventually lost, only four members, Messrs. Kanji Dwarkadas, P. J. Murzban, Boman Behram and Jamnadas voting for it.

APPEAL TO RECONSIDER.

After other items on the agenda were disposed of, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that the proposed revision of rents in the Arthur Crawford Markets having aroused considerable opposition amongst the stall-holders there, the same be reconsidered and that in the meantime the operation of the notices served on the stall-holders be suspended.

In moving the resolution Mr. Jamnadas said that he did it with great hesitation as he was aware that he was asking them to reconsider a question, the decision on which had been arrived at by nine of his colleagues unanimously.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee rose to a point of order and wanted to know whether they could reconsider their decision within three months.

The Chairman ruled out Mr. Tairsee's point of order and said Mr. Mehta was entitled to move the proposition.

Continuing Mr. Jamnadas said that when the Standing Committee passed the Sub-Committee's Report it was under the impression that the Stall-keepers or their representatives had admitted in the conference with the Sub-Committee the reasonableness of the enchanced rents and had accepted the proposed rents in view of the rents prevailing in the neighbourhood of the Crawford Market. The representatives of the Stall-keepers repudiate the statement embodied in the Sub-Committee's Report and say that they never knew what the proposed enhancement was and categorically deny that they ever admitted the reasonableness of the increase. They had passed a resolution in a meeting repudiating the statement and if the very statement upon which the Standing Committee accepted the Sub-Committee's Report was found to be wrong, the Committee should have the moral courage to admit its mistake and reconsider the question. "Any way," said Mr. Jamnadas, "nothing would be lost if they reconsider the question," and appealed the Committee to accept his resolution.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then handed a letter to the Chairman signed by Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla and four other Stall-keepers in which they denied categorically the statement made in the Sub-Committee's Report that they admitted the reasonableness of the proposed increase. After the letter was read Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy wanted to know whether Mr. Jhabwalla was a Stall-keeper and how he was interested in the matter.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta told Mr. Byramji that Mr. Jhabwalla was the President of the Stall-keepers' Union. Mr. Jhabwalla and four other gentlemen who interviewed the Sub-Committee denied the statement attributed to them. A careful examination of the proposed increase of rents would show them that the rents have been increased in some cases to 635 per cent. 600 per cent. 500 per cent. and so on and in some cases they have been decreased.

The Commissioner:—"Ah, you see, the rents have been decreased too."

Concluding Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said whether the complaint of the Stall-keepers was correct or not it stood to reason that they should reconsider the question lest they might be guilty to the charge of having rushed through the decision and anticipating the decision of the Corporation in view of the requisition meeting, it would be better for them to agree to reconsider the question than being forced by a superior authority to do so.

Mr. Boman Behram in second the proposition said that though he did not entirely agree with what Mr. Jamnadas had said, he seconded it as he knew that there was ongoing opposition to the proposed increase. Moreover they were passing through bad times and eventually the Stall-keepers would not be able to pay the rents.

"A SCANDALOUS THING."

The Commissioner, in reply, said that he was sorry that certain practices should be carried on by a Party, which were unworthy of a Party within the Corporation. Care was taken to publish statements in the press to blackguard him and the Chairman and their own colleagues which was simply scandalous and unbecoming.

Mr. Haveliwalla: "Only the "Chronicle" was capable of publishing them."

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy: "It has only given a full report."

Continuing the Commissioner stated that the increase in rent was barely 50 per cent. A case has been quoted where the rent had been increased from Rs. 38/8 to Rs. 300. In fact a stall next door had been purchased for Rs. 300. What they wanted was to find the real market value of the stalls. They went there and ascertained the real value and reduced the rent to Rs. 200. The facts were that the Crawford Market was built about 1860 and the rents of many of the stalls had not been increased since then. In many cases the stall had changed hands quite illegally, *pugris* had been paid and in order to counteract these practices, they appointed a Sub-Committee to go into the matter thoroughly. The Standing Committee was kind enough to appoint the Sub-Committee and the three gentlemen who went to the spot knew more than he did as to what was the real state of affairs. When the Executive tried to get rid of the bad system and to try to get to the Corporation its proper share of deserts, what they (members) did was to blackguard the executive in the papers. He had a mind to contradict those unfounded allegations in the papers, but he refrained from doing so as the matter was coming before them that afternoon.

Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji said that he was sorry that the Party to which he belonged and his friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta should try to emphasize a point which amounted to a slur on his own colleagues and members of his own party. Mr. Mehta ought to have thoroughly investigated the matter before coming forward with the proposition. Mr. Huseinbhoy Lalji congratulated the Sub-Committee and the Commissioner for going into the matter of rents so exhaustively and thoroughly. Though the Marwadi Vidyalaya meeting was called under the auspices of his Party, he assured them that he was not responsible for it. He was also sorry to find Mr. Boman Behram coming forward to second the proposition. He opposed the proposition and said "For God's sake do not be led by these mistatements."

"RENTS NORMALLY LOW."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee in opposing the proposition said that in view of certain remarks made in the press and in the hall that the Commissioner and the late Chairman of the Standing Committee were responsible for the proposed increase of rents, he would assure them that the credit for the same also belongs to Capt. Flanders and members of the Sub-Committee. He even made bold to say that those proposed increased rents were even to-day cheaper than anywhere else outside the market. The very fact that the requisition signed by some sixteen members calling for a meeting of the Corporation had suggested that the rents might be increased by 50 per cent. showed that that Party even believed that their rents were normally low. In addition to generosity, mercy and depression of trade that had prompted the Nationalist Party to champion the cause, it was the depression of brains that was responsible for it. Election time was fast approaching and the Party thought of making capital at Marwadi Vidalaya out of the proposed increased rents. He did not mind the proposition which amounted to a vote of censure on the members who signed the Report moved by a member of the Party to which he belonged. And to ask for an enquiry was to tell the members that they had not done their duty. And what fresh evidence had Mr. Jamnadas brought forward, asked Mr. Tairsee, to reconsider the question. Not a shred. It was their intention not to allow Mr. Jhabwalla at all at the conference. It was his (speaker's) persuation that prevailed and Mr. Jhabwalla was allowed to attend the conference. Continuing, Mr. Tairsee said that he was referring to certain statements that found their way in the press. It was alleged that a meeting supposed to have taken place at Marwadi Vidyalaya under the auspices of the Nationalist Party where allegations were made of ill-treatment of Mr. Jhabwalla and representatives of the Stall-keepers at the hands of the Commissioner and the Chairman. He would assure them that not only was everyone of them well-treated but better treated than what he deserved. They were given a certain amount of lattitude and they went away quite satisfied. The National Party was out to make capital out of it. He said this in spite of his being a member of the Party, in the interest of truth and fairness to the Commissioner, to Capt. Flanders, and the Committee.

Concluding, Mr. Tairsee said that if the Standing Committee were to reconsider the question, he for one would prefer to resign from the Standing Committee rather than be a party to such a procedure.

Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy opposed the proposition. He said that he agreed with Mr. Tairsee that everyone of the representatives was treated with utmost courtesey and respect. Mr. Byramji then read the notes taken by the Secretary of the conversation at the Conference in which it was stated that Mr. Jhabwalla on behalf of the Stall-keepers informed the meeting that the proposed increased rents were reasonable, but suggested certain modifications. Continuing Mr. Byramji stated that after this statement, Mr. Jhabwalla had the effrontery and barefacedness to say that he never admitted the reasonableness of the proposed increase.

IRRELEVANT MATTER.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in replying observed that in the first place while moving the resolution he had remarked that he did so with great hesitation, the more so when there was a unanimous decision of his colleagues. But in the interests of public, he thought it his duty to move the resolution. Mr. Tairsee went to the length of indulging in irrelevant matter and to attributed motives to the Nationalist Party. Mr. Tairsee was notorious for that. Every body knew that though Mr. Tairsee was in the Party he was not of it. Mr. Tairsee was a low unto himself but for Mr. Tairsee to challenge the right of the Nationalist Party to convene the meeting was simply absurd. The Commissioner had attributed motives to certain persons. It was not wrong to say that election was fast approaching. If in serving the public, they were able to placate public sympathy for their Party, they would certainly have it. He knew there were nobler spirits in the hall who were not anxious to be elected and Mr. Tairsee was one of them. He was sorry he could not soar to those heights.

Continuing, Mr. Jamnadas said that he was ashamed to think that there were certain members who spoke very slightingly of Mr. Jhabwalla. Mr. Jhabwalla might be a poor and a humble man but he was more honest and more respectable than many of them. It was simply disgusting to hear that it was as a favour that they allowed Mr. Jhabwalla to enter the hall. Mr. Jhabwalla and the representatives had every right to come and enter the hall and if they had allowed them an interview, it was nothing more than what was expected of them as members of a public body.

The representatives when they repudiate the statement might be right or wrong. He did not mean to say that they were right and the members were wrong. it was purely a case of misunderstanding, and they would lose nothing if they reconsidered the question.

The Commissioner:—The average increase of rents will not be more than 56 per cent.

Mr. Jamnadas: "Averages are always misleading."

Concluding, Mr. Jamnadas appealed to the members to carry his resolution and hoped that in coming to their decision they would not allow a false sense of *amour propre* to deflect their judgment. As for Mr. Tairsee's threat of resignation, he would like to remind him of Lord Morley's answer to Lord Minto in similar circumstances. "Accept the resignation summarily," and the Standing Committee would do well to deal with his resignation summarily.

Mr. Tairsee:—"I am not going to resign so easily."

The resolution when put to the vote was declared lost.

CRAWFORD MARKET STALL RENT

PUBLIC PRTOEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, a meeting of the Stall-keepers of the A. Crawford Market and the general public will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday next at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the action of the local Municipality, in raising the rents of the stalls in the Market, to extortionate proportions. Mr. Joseph Baptista will preside. Messrs. V. J. Patel, Jamnadas Mehta, K. F. Nariman and other prominent members of the Corporation will address the meeting.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Jhabwalla has forwarded a representation to the President of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, in the course of which he says that "The Crawford Market as well as Municipal markets of the town were built primarily with the object of serving the public need, but the general management with regard to auctions of the shops, rents superintendent has been so much complained about that I who have had a direct insight into the working of the market am compelled to bring to your urgent notice in the interests of the public of Bombay to press the Corporation for the appointment of a committee of inquiry to look into and investigate the whole condition prevailing therein.

I venture to urge that if such an inquiry is not early taken in hand it will be impossible for a very large number of stall-holders at present occupying the stalls in the market to continue. I beg you will place the letter at its next meeting."

"HOUSING THE POOR."

BUNGALOW FOR MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

The Corporation spent considerable time in discussing the proposition whether they should provide a bungalow to the Commissioner. Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed the proposition both on principle and on the ground of unnecessary expense. He was supported by a large majority including Mr. B. N. Gamadia and Dr. A. G. Viegas and ultimately Mr. Nariman's amendment to refer the matter to the Estimates Committee was carried by a large majority. The Corporation having much arrears of work the President intimated that following the example of his predecessor he would have three sittings in a week in future instead of only two.

The President at the outset congratulated Sir V. A. Dabholker and Sir C. V. Mehta upon the distinction of knighthood conferred upon them by H. M. the King Emperor.

BUNGALOW FOR COMMISSIONER.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 7th April stating:—

"I have the honour to refer to the Corporation Resolution, authorising me to accept the offer made by Government of plot No. 5 on Cumballa Hill for the construction of a bungalow for the Municipal Commissioner. I forward herewith plans showing the proposed bungalow and an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,49,810 and request the approval of the Corporation thereto.

The cost of the work can be met partly from the provision of Rs. 1,00,000 made in the Loan Works Budget for the year 1925-26 and partly from the provision to be made in the Budget for the subsequent year."

Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy proposed that the estimated expenditure be approved.

Mr. K. F. Nariman moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Estimates Committee to report whether the expenditure was necessary and if so, to what extent.

Mr. Nariman said the original amount approved by the Corporation was only Rs. one lakh whereas he now saw an addition of nearly Rs. 50,000. He wanted to know who increased this amount and why. He also thought it better to send the matter to the Estimates Committee.

Mr. B. N. Meisheri seconded.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia in supporting the amendment said the Corporation had spent large amount of money over the purchase of land and building a bungalow over it for the Commissioner would cost the Corporation a rental of Rs. 2,000 per month. He asked the Corporation whether they would be justified in spending such a large amount? He did not think to build a bungalow for the Commissioner Rs. 1,43,000 were necessary. A modest, simple building with four bed rooms, a dining room and a hall were all that were necessary and he did not think that would cost Rs. 1,50,000. He suggested a sum of Rs 75,000 was quite sufficient for the purpose.

The Municipal Commissioner said perhaps his views on the point were well-known. He had no objection to the estimates being examined by the Estimates Committee.

Mr. V. J. Patel further supported the amendment and said perhaps after two years they would have no Commissioner at all and it would be foolish on their part to spend money for his residential quarters. Besides the present financial condition of the Municipality was not flourishing to permit them to incur the proposed expenditure.

"HOUSING THE POOR!"

Dr. Viegas opposed the proposition and asked: "Why should we provide a bungalow to the Commissioner?"

President:—Housing the poor (laughter).

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai supported the amendment on principle.

Mr. H. P. Mody wanted the Corporation to keep in view the dignity and position of the Commissioner and not to treat him as an ordinary Municipal servant.

The amendment was put to vote and carried and the Corporation adjourned till to-day at 3-40 p.m.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Simla, June 10th.—It is now officially announced that the Viceroy has selected Lt.-Col. K. V. Kukday, I. M. S., to be Permanent Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces in succession to the late Col. J. A. Black I. M. S.

MR. MANMOHANDAS RAMJI'S CANDIDATURE.

MR. NATRAJAN'S REJOINDER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to read Mr. Manmohandas' letter in Thursday's "Chronicle," but it does not make his position clear on the question of the uplift of the untouchables. He says he is not opposed to their uplift, that he and his friends are as keen as anybody else to provide them with education and other amenities of life and to raise their position and social status. At the same time, he says, the section of the Hindu community to which he belongs does not see eye to eye with Mahatmaji with reference to the question of untouchability. Mahatmaji's requirements in this reform are the very minimum to which one section of the community is entitled to expect of the others. It does not involve inter-dining or inter-marriage, it includes only freedom of association in public places, schools and wells. If Mr. Ramjee and his friends do not see eye to eye with Mahatmaji in respect of these very small requirements, I cannot understand what they mean by saying that they are not opposed to the uplift of the depressed or oppressed classes. As a matter of fact, Mr. Ramji at the meeting justified the treatment meted out to the untouchables. He said, according to the report in the "Times of India":

"Mr. Gandhi's logic about the removal of untouchability was fallacious. There was no such thing as real equality on the fact of the earth. Even in England a rigid caste system prevailed and the higher castes did not mix with the lower castes. The Hindu law givers had created the caste system on the same principle on which the modern medical men advised the segregation of persons suffering from infectious diseases. The untouchables were segregated because of their filthy habits and customs. How many of those who preached the removal of untouchability on the platform invite scavengers and sweepers to dinner in their homes?"

Is this the kind of social reform and democracy, Mr. Ramji wants to advocate in the Council of State? "He that is filthy, let him be filthy still" is the slogan of Mr. Ramji and his friends.

As regards the speaker who suggested that Mahatmaji should be lynched, Mr. Ramji's memory is wrong when he says that he checked him. Instead of asking Mr. Sanghani to shut up, Mr. Ramji obligingly suggested to him that what he meant was that he (the speaker) would lay down his own life. Let me quote from the "Times'" report again:

"Continuing the speaker said if Mr. Gandhi had made such scandalous declarations publicly in any other country, he would be torn to pieces by the mob. His declarations were meekly tolerated in India because the Hindus had become cowards, and did nothing to defend their religion. Now the time had come when they should give up their cowardice and lynch Mr Gandhi when he made such statements publicly.

At the last statement of the speaker, there was an uproar from both his supporters and opponents. The chairman (Mr. Ramji) could not restore order for some time. Then turning to the speaker he said: "You have evidently, in the heat of the moment, said something which you did not mean? What you meant to say was that you are willing to lay down your life for your religion and not that Mr. Gandhi should be lynched?

The speaker agreed that that was the correct interpretation of what he said. He was then allowed to conclude his speech."

I am sorry I cannot accept Mr. Ramji's letter as a satisfactory proof of the soundness of his views on this most essential problem of the present day. And if our public life is not a farce, and if our public men mean what they say when they profess sympathy with the untouchables, they should show by their votes that they do not consider Mr. Ramji a fit exponent of Indian opinion in the Council of State. If an untouchable candidate can be put up to contest the seat, I will gladly vote for him. But if this is not possible, I will vote for any other candidate who may not be a wealthy man or an influential man like Mr. Ramji but who realises that the curse of God rests upon India because of our barbarous treatment of the classes whose services help Mr. Ramji and all of us to keep ourselves free of filth.—Yours, etc,

K. NATARAJAN.

Bombay, 11th June, 1925.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A correspondent parading under the anonymous title of "One of Indian commercial community" has on the strength of some hearsay tried to condemn me in your columns. My principles do not, unfortunately, allow me to disclose matters which have been discussed at a Committee meeting of a public institution and I do not like to follow the example of your correspondent who has on the basis of a vague and general statement attempted to create a false impression about what actually happened at the Committee meeting of the Millowners Association and about my views. He merely mentions that he heard that I "opposed the proposal to submit a representation to Government on these subjects", as if a mere opposition to any representation proposed or discussed means a condemnation of the member. I shall be happy to reply at length if "One of Indian Commercial Community comes out from his disguise and clearly states what was the representation discussed at the Committee meeting of the Millowners' Association, what were the proposals put forward and of what nature was my opposition.

As to my views on Currency and Exchange they have been placed on more than one occasion before the public. I have expressed them in the Legislative Assembly of which I was Member as representing the Indian Merchants' Chamber and also in my capacity as President of the Chamber last year and in my private capacity.—Yours, etc.

MUNMOHUNDAS RAMJI.

"UNJUSTIFIABLE."

MARWARIS' PROTEST AT MR. PATHIK'S IMPRISONMENT.

BOMBAY, June

The Marwari Sammailan, Bombay, has sent the following telegram to the Maharajkumar of Udaipur State. The Maharana of Udaipur and to His Excellency the Viceroy of India:—

Marwari Sammailan Bombay have learnt through a reliable source that Shriyukta B. S. Pathik who had been discharged duly by the Supreme and the Special Courts of Udaipur State on the charge of sedition, has been recommended by the Special Commission appointed by Udaipur State to undergo imprisonment for five years in the fort of Kuhmalgarh. In the opinion of my Sammailan this recommendation of the commission is quite unjustifiable and the public is shocked to hear of this decision. My Sammailan therefore most respectfully prays your Excellency to intervene and disallow this unjustifiable action of the Udaipur State."

SHOCKING TRAGEDY AT MILL

LABOURERS DIE OF GAS-POISONING

CALCUTTA, June 10.

Three labourers died of gas-poisoning in the India Jute mill, Serampore, yesterday. It appears a mistry went inside the well which supplies water to the mill in order to cleanse it. As he was delaying a labourer was sent down. He too did not return. Another labourer went inside but there was no sign of his returning. Then a rescue party was organised and two men stepped into the well. They had hardly descended a few steps in the ladder when they were forced to withdraw owing to poisonous gas emitting from the well. The three dead bodies were lifted up by means of hooks. Artificial respiration was resorted to, but it proved ineffective.—A. P.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN HINDUSTAN PRESS

DELHI, June 10.

A fatal accident in a printing press resulting in the death of a boy, aged about sixteen, occurred in the Hindustan Electric Press, Delhi, yesterday afternoon. It is stated that the boy was employed as a paper lifter on a treadle machine which was worked by power. The boy was said to have been wearing loose clothes which somehow got caught in the belting and he was revolved round and round the shafting till the machinery was stopped. He was immediately removed to the civil hospital where he expired after an hour.—A. P.

WEMBLEY FILM CASE ECHO.

CALCUTTA, June 10.

The application made by Mrs. Campbell Rogers, one of the acquitted accused in the Wembley film case for the prosecution of Collin Mackenzie Mackay, one of witnesses in that case for perjury was transferred to the Third Presidency Magistrate for disposal. After going through the evidence of Mackay and judgment in the original case, the Magistrate issued summons against Mackay.—A. P.

Do you Know that the BEST PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO in BOMBAY IS

RUSSELL STUDIO

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Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact

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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost: 10 Annas.

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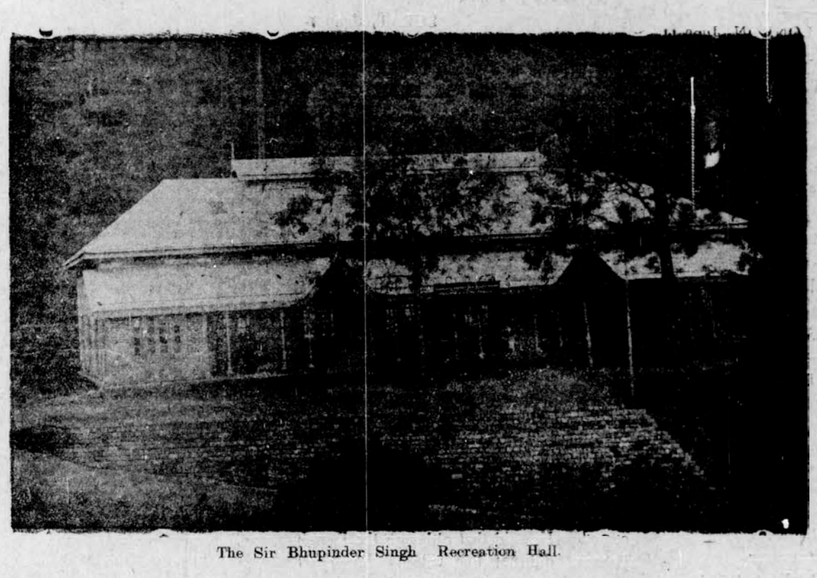
It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS.

DHARAMPUR SANATORIUM.

The Medical Officer and Staff, ladies of the Committee and patients of the King Edward VII Sanatorium at Dharampur (Simla Hills).



The Sir Bhupinder Singh Recreation Hall.

RAJPUTANA LETTER

ALLEGED ATROCITY IN ALWAR

PUBLIC ENQUIRY REFUSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, June 5.

ALWAR.

In her nascent efforts to break through the shackles of age-long autocracy, Rajputana has witnessed a very painful struggle in recent years. Tonk, Dholpur, Sirohee, Bundi and Udaipur have passed the ordeal of shooting and repression. Alwar is the latest addition to the list of martyrs. Those who followed the operation of the Jagir rules, the forest laws and the land regulations of Alwar knew that trouble was brewing and His Highness was sitting on a volcano which has just burst out. The details of the tragedy as described by a refugee in the "Pratap" of Cawnpore, the most influential Hindi weekly, even if a tithe of what is alleged be true, are sufficient to send a shiver through the human frame. The details have been reproduced in the whole Hindi Press. The matter called for immediate enquiry by an independent commission enjoying public confidence. Public opinion has unanimously demanded it. The State however, seems to fight shy of light being thrown on "the event. The telegraphic enquiries of the Delhi Congress Committee and the Rajasthan Sevasangh remain unanswered. The representative of the "Pratap" was refused admission into the affected area. Alwar and Simla are observing a sphinx-like silence. The most significant is the attitude of the Associated Press which is so prompt in broadcasting the news of a Governor's fishing expedition but has not provided the public with a reliable account of so important a happening as the Alwar firing. Nor is the indifference of our Nationalist dailies in English understandable. I learn from a Rajput public worker of position that a few of the big Jagirdars have been persuaded to support the strong action taken by the Durbar in lieu of the advantages accruing from the Jagir rules to facilitate the amalgamation of smaller jagirs into the bigger ones.

KOTAH.

Kotah is maintaining her steady though slow, progress. It is the one State in Rajputana where important towns have real and substantial local self-government. The benevolence of the ruler is apparent from the fact that although the Kotah Municipal Board had been practically reduced to an arena of strife and intrigue through the personal interests and incapacities of some of the authorities and the members of the Board His Highness instead of divesting it of its representative character has deputed a capable officer to set at right the affairs of the Board till the next elections which are fast approaching.

The crowning proof of statesmanship was, however, afforded by His Highness in issuing a circular regulating the change of religion in his territories. The text of the circular as published by the "Tarun Rajasthan" is signed by His Highness. The object of enactment is to put a stop to the causes of communal strife of which the most potent is conversion. The circular applies to all religions but not their sects. It prohibits the conversion of males below 18 and females below 20 by self or by others. It provides that all other persons shall be free to change their religion, provided they have declared on oath before a first class magistrate their willingness for the change based on a conviction of the superiority of the new religion and not on any temptation instigation or intimidation and have obtained a certificate from the magistrate. Such conversions shall not be published in a way as to cause communal excitement. Orphans belonging to one religion shall not be kept by persons belonging to another. They shall either be maintained by their co-religionists or handed over to the State orphanage. Any breach of the circular shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment extending to three years and fine up to 1,000 rupees. The circular will benefit all classes of His Highness's subjects.

.....Cut this out along this line.....

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE ENTRY COUPON

36

	Rs
1st Prize	150/-
2nd "	75/-
3 Prizes of 25/- each.	75/-
Total ..	300/-

26 of these coupons of different numbers entitle to one entry.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

AN OPEN CHALLENGE.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

From its very inception, the writer has criticised the constitution and the administration of the Development Department and has repeatedly condemned its incompetence, extravagance and heavy leakages in its management. The reclamation scheme was denounced as ruinous from the start. Meetings were held. Protests were made. Open charges of gross irregularities and wastage were levelled aginst the Department. Open enquiry was demanded. But the authorities kept 'mum'.

Now that Mr. Nariman opened fire in the Council, their prestige was hurt. Even now, they dare not appoint an independent committee of enquiry. But they have published their correspondence with Mr. Nariman just to shield their officials and to cloud the issue. Will the Government venture to publish or lay on the Council table:—

1. The correspondence between the Hon. Mr. Curtis, London, and Sir George Lloyd, Bombay, concerning the Development scheme?

2. The correspondence between Sir George Buchanan and Sir George Lloyd

3. The correspondence between the British manufacturers and Sir George Lloyd whereby for full twelve months British machinery landed in Bombay docks and addressed to "Sir George Lloyd, Governor of Bombay"—and not to the Development Department?

4. The correspondence between Sir George Lloyd, Sir Chimanlal and Sir Lawless which culminated in the resignation of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad?

5. The tenders submitted by the various British and Indian contractors for the Back Bay Reclamation and how their quotations compare with the present cost?

6. All papers showing the competence and experience of Sir George Buchanan to handle the largest reclamation of its kind?

7. The cement contracts, coal contracts, Mumbra sand contracts, the quarry sub-contracts? The stores and labour records would be instructive.

8. The heavy and daily loss on the quarries, on reclamation, and on development chawls large parts of which are lying vacant?

Let Government put this in Press or on the Council table and there will be some "new light" even for comrade Nariman as also for the Leader of the Swaraj Party and Mr. Lalji Naranji.

It should be clearly noted that Sir George Lloyd was practically the father and the keeper of the Development Department and as such the Council and the public are entitled to call for the aforesaid papers of his.

Let it not be said of the Government of Sir Leslie Wilson that they let the tanks leak till they were all empty.—"Free Press."

PROGRESSIVE BANDRA

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The up-to-date shed in bamboo and matting which the enterprising B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities are erecting on the new platform of the Bandra Station, for the benefit of the large accession of passengers which they anticipate in the very near future on the inauguration of electric service between that station and Victoria Terminus.

CORPORATION AND BAWLA CASE.

NOTICE OF RESOLUTION.

LEGALISING BOOK-MAKERS.

The Government of Bombay have written to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation forwarding a copy of letter dated May 7, to the Secretary to the W. I. T. C. The letter says: "I am directed to state for the information of the Committee of the Club that Government are unwilling to bring forward as a Government measure the amendment of the law which would be required to legalise the introduction of bookmakers on the Bombay and Poona Race Courses.

RECREATION GROUNDS.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya will move in the Corporation "That the Gardens and Recreation Grounds Committee be requested to submit a report in consultation with the Commissioner as to the necessary recreation grounds in different localities and they be further requested to submit a regular programme for providing the same."

FREE PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimker will move "That this Corporation is of opinion that primary education in all Municipal Schools within the Town and Island of Bombay be made free with effect from the 1st April 1926; that the Schools Committee be informed accordingly and they be requested to take steps to give effect to the above recommendation."

BANDRA NUISANCE.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia has given notice to move the following propositions:—

'That the Commissioner's attention be drawn to the insanitary and filthy conditions prevailing at the Bandra Causeway on the Bombay side of the Creek and he be requested to report upon measures necessary to remove the nuisance and the cost thereof and also ascertain the possibility of Government co-operation to abate the nuisance by reclaiming both sides of the Creek and submit estimates of the cost of the same.'

That the Commissioner be requested to report upon the feasibility and desirability of laying out tennis courts for promoting physical exercise, the localities in which they should be laid out and the cost thereof, and further to report whether it could be made a paying proposition.'

'That the Commissioner be requested to report upon the desirability of providing at Municipal expense playing grounds in the city for cricket, hockey and football and the cost thereof."

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

"That the Commissioner be requested to suggest measures for promoting physical culture among school boys and school girls in the City the desirability of awarding cups and medals to the winners in the Quadrangular Cricket Match and the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, and Cricket Tournament among school boys, to stimulate healthy exercise among our boys.'

WRESTLING MATCHES.

Mr. R. S. Nickeljay will move asking for arrangements to be made for holding wrestling matches in the Victoria Gardens every Sunday, and that they should be open to the public free of charge.

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE.

Mr. S. K. Bole will move:

'That the Government be requested to amend the Municipal Act so as to enable the Corporation to collect Municipal Taxes direct from the tenants and not from the property-owners as at present.'

'That Government be requested to amend the Municipal Act so as to make the minimum rent charged by such public bodies as the Development Department and the Improvement Trust the basis for franchise at the Municipal Election.'

'That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish comparative figures of malaria cases before the campaign of filling in of wells and tanks in the city was begun and after it was carried out.'

DEATH OF A HAWKER.

Messrs. S. D. Navalker, H. A. Lalji and Dr. Mistry have given notices of motion drawing the Commissioner's attention to the death of a hawker an account of which appeared in "The Chronicle" of 22nd May.

BAWLA CASE.

Dr. R. M. Mistry will move a propsition placing on record the appreciation of the Corporation "of the very able, efficient and masterly manner in which Mr. P. A. Kelly, Police Commissioner and his officers have worked up the case of the murder of Mr. Bawla, a member of the Corporation, and brought the accused to the just fate they deserved."

ELECTORAL ROLL.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola will move asking the Commissioner "to make every possible effort to enrol in the electoral roll under preparation as many people as are entitled to vote by sending notices to landlords and asking them to submit the names of their tenants paying a rent of Rs. 10 and above and by making house to house enquiry."

Dr. D. B. Master will move a proposition asking that "shady trees" might be planted near the Chowpatty Band Stand Gowalia Tank site and Gibbs Road.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe wants the Commissioner to prepare a fresh list of G Ward voters, and thus the electoral rolls should be prepared according to streets, instead of names as before.

He also wants a complete list of municipal property and a balance sheet showing its value, etc.

MUNICIPAL CHAWLS.

Mr. S. L. Silam wants that "Municipal chawls should be provided for the exclusive use of the members of the suppressed classes to be let to them at a nominal rent" and he wants a report from the Commissioner about the feasibility of such a scheme.

PAY OF MUNICIPAL TEACHERS.

Mr. K. R. Kirtiker, President of a meeting of Municipal School Teachers writes to the Corporation that the teachers looked with great apprehension and distress at the reduced scale of salaries which might be adopted by the Schools Committee in the case of new teachers, and asks the Corporation to reject the new scale, as the Retrenchment Advisor had strongly recommended the continuation of the present scale, in spite of retrenchments in other departments. He complains that living in Bombay has not gone down since the new scale of pay was approved in 1920; on the contrary it has gone up.

Dr. Y. V. Purandare writes asking for a Municipal Maternity Hospital to be opened at Mahim, for which there was a great want in that locality.

Messrs. Nanu Hormasji and Company, Solicitors, have forwarded for the information of the Corporation a representation made by the owners of the houses in New Wadi Street protesting against the Commissioner's notification declaring New Wadi to be a public street. The owners had been enjoying their present rights since the last 100 years, and they asked that they might be left alone by the Commissioner now.

A letter has again been addressed to the President asking for a holiday on the Municipal elections day which is now nearing. It is necessary, says the writer, that not only offices should be closed, but also mills and factories, and he asks that an amendment to that effect of the Municipal Act may be made.

The mill workers and others living at Lower Parel have written asking for a Marathi school to be opened on the premises where there is an Urdu School, opposite the Parel Mechanics Institute, as a large number of children in that part of the city are without the facility of a school there. The letter adds that there is a large playground near the building named by them and requests the Corporation to put up swings and other gymnastic apparatus on that plot of open ground.

Mr. K. B. Joshi writes to the Secretary that Indian flower and fruit trees might be planted in the Municipal gardens, as now only "foreign" trees are seen in these gardens; he also asks that such trees might be planted on the roadside to afford shade to the passers-by.

INVITING MUNICIPAL TENDERS.

The Secretary, to the Indian Merchants' Chamber writes under dated May 27 that "the policy of inviting competitive tenders whenever a contract is to be entered into for stores or services is now followed practically in all cases by several Government departments and public bodies. My Committee is informed that such a policy is not followed by your Corporation in some cases, e.g. appointment of auctioneers, purchase of stores, etc. There may be strong reasons of which my Committee may be unaware for following this procedure, but my Committee are of opinion that in public interest such a practice should cease and be replaced by that of inviting tenders which would eliminate any possibility of public interests not being looked after."

The Municipal Commissioner writes that he has been asked by Government to prepare at their cost the electoral rolls of four of the Bombay city constituencies, in connection with the general elections to be held in 1926. He saw no objection to this being done provided the Municipality were not held responsible for the correctness of the rolls. As the preparation would involve enormous amount of extra labour he proposed that an honorarium of Rs. 1,000 might be paid to the servants of the Corporation doing that work, including the Supervising officer, who will probably be Mr. N. S. Kowshik.

The Commissioner writes that Government have now replied to him regarding the question of acquiring the site of the Nakhoda Tank now filled up for use either as a recreation ground or hostel for the students of the Anjuman-i-Islam school, as it was undesirable to have them in the "peaceful surroundings" of the hospital so essential to the patients, as well as to the hard-worked nurses whose quarters are close to this site. Government have now requested the Corporation to reconsider the matter and to discuss it with the Surgeon-General.

STREET SIGN BOARDS.

With reference to the Corporation resolution asking the Commissioner whether it would not be advisable to put up sign-boards at all important junctions of streets indicating to which important places the streets lead, he says that a large number of these boards have already been put up. While this work will be continued and is desirable the Commissioner says "that probably 99 per cent of the persons using the streets of Bombay are sufficiently well acquainted with the topography of the city not to require the assistance of such direction posts and that they cannot with advantage be put up in such numbers as to enable persons, entirely ignorant of the topography of the city, to find their way to particular institutions or places. It is only reasonable to expect that such sign-boards should indicate broadly the localities which can be reached by proceeding along the road in question. "This is being done as necessity arises and he will be pleased to receive suggestions from the public about them.

WOES OF THE STRIKERS.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

General Secretary, All-India Railway Unions' Federation wires:—

The General Council of the All-India Railwaymen's Unions Federation is greatly concerned at the prolonged misery of the families of the employees involved in the North Western Railway Strike and expresses its sincerest sympathy with the inconceivable sufferings of the employees. The Council further assures the sufferers that it is prepared to render every assistance that lies in its power to ameliorate their conditions and pacify the grave situation caused by the strike with a view to take necessary steps for carrying out the wishes of the Federation. Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad, the president and Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar, the general secretary and Mr. Edu Khan a representative of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Indian Labour Union have been deputed to proceed immediately to Lahore and other strike centres to study the situation and to take necessary action for conciliation. It is understood that Mr. Mukunda Lall Sircar is starting from Calcutta by the Punjab Mail on the 10th June and in conjunction with Rai Saheb will make a thorough enquiry on the spot as to the causes of the strike and the demands of the strikers. In view of the untold miseries of the employees and their families who have come to the point of starvation and have been rendered homeless in certain centres of the strike. The Federation appeals with all earnestness at its command to all the Railwaymen, the trade unions in India and abroad and the general public as well to contribute their mite to the Federation at its office at No. 72 Canning Street, Calcutta. All donations, however small, will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged. It is also desirable that all the public institutions should rise to the occasion like the present one and try their very best to bring about an early settlement of the strike in the interests of all concerned as the situation seems to be serious.

BELGAUM MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, June 10.

The election of the Belgaum Municipality will come off in November. Owing to a great number of candidates that are likely to contest for each ward the elections it is surmised will be quite lively. The Municipality has made the franchise very easy viz., anybody who pays 8 as. or above as Municipal tax is allowed to vote.

According to new Government Regulations the Honorary Bench Magistrates cannot stand for Municipal elections.

SPORTING NEWS

NEWBURY CUP.

SANTORB WINS.

LONDON, June 11.

The Newbury Cup has resulted as follows:—

Santorb 1.
Baton Rouge 2.
Marvex 3.

Starting price betting: 3 to 1 against Santorb, 11 to 2 against Baton Rouge and 5 to 1 against Marvex.

Ten ran.

Won by Neck. A short head separated second and third.—Reuter's Special.

ROUND-GERMANY FLIGHT.

AWARDS MADE.

BERLIN, June 10.

The following awards have been made in the Round-Germany flights:—

First Group, upto 40 horse-power, Loerzer on Mercedes-Daimler;

Second Group 40 to 80 horse-power, Hoehmuth on Udet-Flugzeugban;

Third Group, 80 to 100 horse-power, Zrtter on Kaspertheiss and Wenke on Junker-Schnaebele.—Reuter.

POLO AT RANELAGH.

JODHPUR BEATS TEMPLETON.

LONDON, June 10.

At Ranelagh, in the semi-final of the Open Cup, Jodhpur beat Templeton by seven goals to one.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, June 10.

The following are the closing scores in County Cricket matches that began today:—

Middlesex v. Worcestershire.—Middlesex 437 for 9 (Hendren 234, Mann 71.

Yorkshire v. Gloucestershire.—Gloucester 137 (Robinson 4 for 35); Yorkshire 115 for one (Holmes 70 not out.)

Sussex v. Hampshire.—Sussex 255 (Bowley 71); Hampshire 36 for 3.

Essex v. Derbyshire.—Essex 166 (Hill wood took 6 wickets for 74). Derbyshire 137 for 4 (Townsend 57.)

Glamorgan v. Lancashire.—Lancashire 141 (Mercer 6 for 52); Glamorgan 110 (Macdonald took 5 wickets for38, and R. Tyldesley 5 for 35). Lancashire made 53 for one.

Kent v. Leicester.—Leicester 250 (King 91); Kent 20 for no wicket.

Cambridge University v Notts.—Cambridge 305 (Bennet 72. Francis 71.) Notts 9 for no wicket.—Reuter.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

R. A. BEAT COLABA UNITED.

INTERESTING MATCH ON COOPERAGE,

In a second division match between the Colaba United and the R. A. last evening on the Cooperage the former were unlucky to lose by the only goal scored after they had had just as much of the game as their opponents. The gunners were steadier in their efforts than the United who excelled in spectacular play. They were always faster and cleverer than the big artillerymen who had a large surplus of weight. The R. A. backs were very safe while Linthorn on the left wing was the only forward who possessed speed. Balanna and Vishwanath though not quite so reliable, performed creditably while Dada in the forward line was a valuable man. The other forwards were quite clever though the wing men displayed hesitancy in passing at the right moment. The halves were always eager to bait their slower opponents, and though this sent their supporters into hysterics, it did not improve the outlook of obtaining goals.

The opening exchanges were even play being mostly confined to midfield to midfield. Ten minutes before the interval Linthorn picked up a cross pass and shot hard. Laxman got his hands to the ball but Bell pounced upon it as it rebounded and scored the only goal. Early in the next moiety the same forward hit the upright from close quarters the ball being eventually cleared. The United were not idle however and Dadu led several raids, in one of which he tricked the defence and passed to Ramji who besides being off-side missed the ball completely. Balanna then was unfortunate in having his free kick saved with difficulty. The game was now mostly restricted to the Artillery half where the Hindus buzzed eagerly for the equaliser. It was mainly due to Addison and Massey that their nimpy opponents did not get through, and perhaps the United right wing was not a little responsible by his hesitancy. There was no further score and the Colaba United retired losers.

R. A.:—Lawrence; Massey and Addison, Clifford, Petrie and Clenagham; Smith, Yates, French, Bell, Linthorn.

Colaba United:—Laxman Vishwanath and Balanna; Kalujee, Mohammed and Adam; Bajee, Ramji, Dadu, Ramchand, and Ramkishan.

Referee:—E. J. Turner.

SURAT NOTES.

ELECTION OF NEW SCHOOL BOERD PRESIDANT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, June 7.

A meeting of the new school board which came into power from the 1st inst. was convened by Dr. M. K. Dixit M. L.C. as president of the Surat City Municipality. Among those present were Dr. Dixit, Mrs. Dixit, Dewan Bahadur Thakoreram, Prof. Narielwala, Mr. Jeewanbhai, Dr. Ghia, Rev. Dr. Scott, Messrs. Prasanna Vadan, Khan Saheb, Shavaksha and Kahanji.

At the outset on the proposal of Mr. Jeevanbhai seconded by Dr. Dixit, Rev. Dr. Scott took the chair. Dr. Dixit read out a circular of the Director of Education N. D. and said that according to that circular Dewan Bahadur Thakoreram could not be a member of that board.

Mr. Prasannavadan raising a point of order said that the circular in question should have been published at the time when Nomination papers were to be accepted. He said that although the Dewan Bahadur did not live within Municipal limits of the city he owned a house in the city itself.

The president ruled that the membership of the Dewan Bahadur can be decided invalid or otherwise only by the Court, and till then he has a right to be a member.

Mr. Jeevanbhai proposed that Dewan Bahadur Thakereram be elected as the chairman of the board for the next three years,

Mr. Shavaksha seconded.

Dr. Ghia moved an amendment that temporary chairman be elected for the time th meaning of circular of the Director of Education has been made clear.

Dr. Dixit seconded Dewan Bahadur and Mr. Pramadadan objecting said the rules do not allow the election of a temporary chairman.

Dr. Ghia suggested several other names for the chairmanship but his amendments were lost.

In the end Dewan Bahadur Thakoreram was elected chairman by seven votes against three; and Prof. M. A. Narielwala was elected vice chairman by a majority.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

On the Government supporters being elected office bearers of the new board with increased powers with regard to urban education, the citizens of Surat express great resentment, and there is great agitation in the city. The local "Asahakar" commenting upon the unfortunate and inauspicious election says that the last rites of the movement of nationalising the Surat Municipality and Education Board have been performed by this election.

I hear Dr. Dixit and two others have filed an application in the Court to unseat the Dewan Bahadur.

LEPROSY RELIEF.

Mr. Macmillan, the Collector of Surat had convened a meeting of the citizens of Surat in the Naginchand Hall on Thursday the 4th inst. which was attended by as many as 40 persons many of whom were Government servants and title holders.

It was resolved in the meeting to form a committee of 35 persons with the collector as chairman, Dr. Dinshaw T. Edul Behram and Sardar D. Temuras Modi as joint Secretaries, and Rao Bahadur Ranajit as Treasurer to collect funds.

After congratulating the collector on his getting a title on the Emperor's Birthday, the meeting dispersed.

II. A general meeting of the local youth league was held on the 3rd inst. when Prof. V. J. Pathakji presided. Office bearers for the commencing year were elected.

ART HORIZON.

(Continued from page 6.)

agerate. It is only the general indifference and the interests in the Municipality that could believe that the obsolete rules and regulations are not a direct encouragement to the activities that have been extending everyday the area of what Mr. Macdonald calls the "chawl-land" and perpetuating the tenure of the "sordid hovels". Does the Municipality take the lead or does it merely follow the interests

The Mistake.

Mr. Macdonald's reference to the tuition in the architectural school and to the mural paintings in the School of Art deserves closer analysis. It should therefore be reserved for another occasion. But his views about architecture in the city may be mentioned. The mistake we have made, he observes, "in the past is to adopt Western plans as suitable to Eastern requirements with the result that the frontage of our buildings have become patched up with sunshades which were never intended to be part of the original designs." Mr. Macdonald has of course here touched upon the most glaring of the crudities of the buildings on our streets. But it is merely an indication of current deep-rooted practices or rather architectural vices, opposed to all the fundamentals of the art and science of building. But there are few in the city who have started thinking about building either as a science or as an art

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LATE MRS. HODGKINSON.

A BOMBAY TRIBUTE.

In order to give expression to the sense of loss sustained by the Sassoon Mechanics Institute, Bombay, by the sad death of Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, who was a prominent member and well-wisher of the Institute, a special general meeting of the members of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was held at the Institute Hall on Wednesday evening when Mr. Meyer Nissim presided.

The Chairman moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting of the members of the Institute places on record its deep sense of loss at the sad and premature death of Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson, who by her wide sympathies and genial disposition had endeared herself to most of the members of the Institute, and to whose patient, persistent and praiseworthy efforts and lead, the Institute is deeply indebted for the placing of its management and affairs on a sound footing."

The Chairman said that Mrs. Hodgkinson was a prominent and well-known figure in the city and they could not but deeply feel her loss. She devoted herself wholeheartedly to the amelioration of the poor and the suffering, and her sympathies were Catholic. After paying worm tribute to her conscientious and valuable services to the Institute Mr. Nissim said in her death the Institute had lost a true friend and well-wisher.

Mr. C. M. Cursetji in seconding the resolution said the death of Mrs. Hodgkinson was so sudden that it was almost tragic. Her death was certainly a loss not only to the Institute but also to the public life of Bombay.

Mr. P. L. Thakur said that considering the fact that her short life was crowded with actions good and true they would all agree with him that her life was not lived in vain. She was a large-hearted woman with a strongly religious temperament. She was an asset to the British Empire.

Mr. Burjorji F. Barucha said that her her attachment to India and the Indians was sincere and genuine. It was hardly necessary for him to dilate on the work she had done in the Municipal Corporation. She was a gifted person and her poems were a treat to many readers. To commemorate her death he proposed that the Managing Committee of the Institute should start a one-rupee fund to enable it to get a portrait of Mrs. Hodgkinson placed in the Hall, and out of the remaining sum works on poems should be purchased and presented to the Institute in commemoration of her deceased son.

On the suggestion of Mr. Bharucha, the President took the sense of the meeting which approved of the suggestion.

A few more then spoke and the resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously in silence, all the menmbers standing.

A second resolution requesting the Chairman to forward a copy to the family of the decessed with an expression of the most sincere sympathy with them in their bereavement was also passed. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

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POSITION OF PARSIS.

MR. G. K. NARIMAN'S LECTURE AT NAVSARI.

A correspondent writes from Navsari:—

The town of Navsari had a visit from the eminent Oriental scholar of Bombay, Mr. G. K. Nariman. He was the guest of Dr. J. B. Dordi. Advantage was taken of his presence, and a series of lectures were arranged. Mr. Maneck F. Mulla who had accompanied Mr. Nariman to Persia last year showed a large number of magic lantern slides of the various ruins of the Parsi Empires in ancient Persia. Mr. G. K. Nariman was in the chair.

Though it was raining hard, the hall was full of Parsi spectators. A very large number of Parsi ladies attended the lectures. Mr. Phiroz Kutar was useful in a number of ways in making the lecture a success. The people of all communities requested Mr. Nariman to give a discourse on any subject that he chose.

PARSIS AND NON-PARSIS.

Mr. Nariman accordingly gave a lecture on the relations of the Parsi community to sister communities. The popular Suba Mr. M. B. Nanavati, M.A., presided over a crowded meeting at the Laxman Hall. Other high officials of the town were also present. Mr. Nariman dwelt on the subject from a historical point of view and showed how the Parsis had striven all along to serve the country of their adoption for the last 1200 years About the question of the Parsis conducting the liquor trade, he said even the Khalis allowed the liquor trade to be conducted by his Parsi subjects and the Mahomedans could not engage in it. He dwelt on the necessity of union of all the communities of India that our Motherland may attain Swaraj and enjoy its blessings

The Suba Saheb thanked the learned lecturer for his able discourse in a short speech.

WHEN SWARAJ COMES.

Dr. Dordi on rising to thank the Chairman of the meeting said that the Parsis of Navsari had always lived under Indian rulers and they had never experienced any "Zoolum" from them. They had always been happy, contented and prosperous under the rule of the Gaikwads of Baroda and in a way had swaraj in their own State. He referred to the efficiency, fair dealing and justice that, for instance—the Suba and other high officials of the State—showed to the people of all the different communities under their charge and said that under Swaraj, all Indians would have the same justice as they were having under the rule of His Highness Maharaja Sayajirao Gaikwad.

Many leading people of the town paid a visit to Mr. Nariman and were glad of having an opportunity of meeting the distinguished scholar.

EDUCATION MINISTER'S TOUR.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, will leave Poona on Monday June 29, for Dharwar, arriving there on Tuesday afternoon. On Thursday he will leave Dharwar for Hubli and on Saturday morning proceed to Gadag, arriving back in Poona early on Sunday morning.

At Dharwar Mr. Jadhav will formally open the new Science Institute attached to the Karnatak College and unveil portraits of Dewan Bahadur Rodda, C. I. E., and Rao Bahadur Artal, I. S. O., who have done much for education in the Southern Division.

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH GRANTS.

The University of Bombay has created a small Research Fund to assist investigators in various branches of knowledge. The Syndicate are prepared to receive applications from research workeers for grants to help them in the work they are undertaking. Such grants will be made for expenses for purchase of material, for local expenses where investigation demands them for the copying of documents of inscriptions for working up of results, and similar purposes.

Applications giving full details regarding the reasearch work which the applicants propose to undertake, their qualification for the work, the probable amount of the grant required, and the purpose for which it is required, should be addressed to the University Registrar and forwarded so as to reach him not later than on *Monday, the 20th July* 1925.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Lahore, June 10.—After a spell of excessive hot weather heavy rain fell in Lahore on Wednesday evening accompanied by hail storm and thunder. The sky is still overcast, and weather continues monsoonish.—A. P.

* * * *

The Calcutta Bar Library celebrates its centenary in June 15th. The occasion will be celebrated by a dinner of the members of the library. The only guests will be the members of the Bench and the Sheriff of Calcutta and the proceedings will be private.—A. P.

* * * *

Colonel F. W. Hunt (British Service) has been appointed Director of Veterinary Services in India vice Col. H. T. Sawyer. —A. P.

* * * *

A Sivakasi message of June 10th says: Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer laid the foundation stone of the Hindu Nadar Girls School to-day. Replying to the Municipality's address he laid stress on national and inter-communal unity and urged the promotion of education among women. He left for Madras to-day from Madura. —A. P.

* * * *

The Revd. Canon P. Graydon Tibbs lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

Sir Charles Todhunter and Mr. W. B. Brett arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

The Governor in Council has notified some amendments to the Rules regarding the licensing of wiremen and Electrical Contractors in the Presidency of Bombay in a Public Works Department Memo. dated 23rd May 1925.

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OUR NAGPUR LETTER.

A TRAP FOR SWARAJISTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, June 8.

Now that the next session of the C. P. Legislative Council will commence on the 3rd of August next,, a very diplomatic move has been undertaken by the C. P. buretucrats and their henchmen to bring about disruption within the camp of the Swarajists and the suggestion of holding a Round Table Conference for the purpose of discussing the political situation in the province made by the Editor of the local Moderate Weekly, the "Hitawada" immediately after his interview with the Provincial Satrap at Pachmarhi seems to be an inspired one at the instance of certain highly placed officials. There is a great deal of misgiving about the desirability of holding such a conference among the political circles here and from the discussion with many local leaders of the Swaraj Party, it seems that the object of the proposed conference is to give a new lease of life to the already dead system of Diarchy in these Provinces and thus to work out the Reforms. Many Swarajists strongly suspect that the proposed conference is being engineered with the object of strengthening the hands of the Government by adopting certain resolutions in the name of the "voters" of the province and thus place the C. P. Swarajists on the horns of a dilemma. No sane person will ever object to the holding of a "voters' conference" provided it could really be brought about. Unless and until the C. P. Liberals are willing to accept the first article of the Congress Constitution and join hands with the Swaraj Party, no discussion seems to be likely and any conference organised by a few Liberals at the bidding of the officials will scarcely evoke much public sympathy and is bound to meet with utter failure. The objects with which the proposed conference is being organised are not very laudable and the move which the Liberals would like to take in the name of the "voters" is bound to be much resented. It seems that the move is a prelude to the impending dissolution of the Council which the Liberals would be too glad to bring about and thus ascertain the so-called sway of the Swarajists over the voters. At any rate it is certain that the Swarajist leaders will have to face once more a rather difficult situation in the next sitting of the Council and people outside the Province will anxiously watch as to how far they discharge the trust reposed in them by the public. It is quite probable that the Swarajists as a Party will not join the above Conference, which a few local Liberals are so much anxious to hold with the expressed purpose of finding out ways and means for "saving the Reforms" by accepting Ministerships. I understand that the organisers of the Conference had already approached the Leader of the Swarajist Councillors, but he has not so far given them any definite assurance on behalf of the three groups of the Party. A meeting of the Working Committee of the Council of the Swaraj Party has been convened here on the 28th next to decide whether it would be advisable for the Swarajists to join the proposed conference and, if so, on what terms. Dr. Moonje is undrstood to have issued a circulatory letter to the members of the C. P. Legislative Council belonging to the Swaraj Party to ascertain their views on the question.

KSHATRIYA MALI CONFERENCES.

The Non-Brahmin Conference at Wardha and the speech delivered by its President Mr. Bagde have evoked very bitter comments from the vernacular press of the Province and protest meetings are being held in some places to condemn the performance of Mr. Bagde as the president of the Conference and the virulent attacks he made against the leading men of the Brahmin community as a whole. It is to be noted that some of the very organisers of the Confernce have taken a prominent part in condemning strongly the poisonous utterances of Mr. Bagde and have come forward to apologise for their association with the conference. The other conferences hold at Wardha have been those of the Kshatriya Mali Educational Conference and the Political Conference. The former held its session under the presidentship of Mr. Kajale of Bombay, while the latter was presided over by Mr. Pashankar. The speech delivered by Mr. Pashankar was almost a contrast to that delivered by Mr. Bagde. Among several resolutions adopted by the Political Conference, mention may be made of those paying allegiance to the Indian National Congress and requesting the Non-Brahmin leaders to get the Non-Brahmin Congress incorporated with the Indian National Congress. The Conference vehemently condemned the system of Diarchy and the Bengal Ordinance and strongly advocated Military education.

NOVEL SCHEME OF ADULT EDUCATION.

Quite a novel experiment is being conducted here by Mr. A. B. Mande, M. A. (Columbia), in mass literacy, in the Central Jail, Nagpur. Mr. Mande has made a special study of educational systems in the University of Columbia and with the permission of the authorities concerned has started a very interesting experiment by undertaking to teach how to read and write to 23 convicts, who were specially selected by the Jail authorities to undergo training in accordance with the special method devised by Mr. Mande. Mr. Mande has been teaching since two and a half months these illiterate adult convicts in the Central Jail and it is reported that several authorities, both Educational and others, have been convinced of the efficacy of Mr. Mande's new method of attacking the illiteracy of the masses of India. Mr. Mande's scheme is based upon the latest developments in the field of Educational and Social Psychology. Recently some notable educational authorities visited Mr. Mande's class in the Central Jail and after examining the convict students they have given a splendid testimonial regarding the striking progress the students had made so far as the reading and writing went. Even the jail authorities could not but notice the effect on the minds of the convicts and have congratulated Mr. Mande on his experiment in the direction of solving the most vexed problem of mass literacy in India. Mr. Mande deserves help and co-operation from all lovers of the country to make the scheme a perfect success, which it so richly deserves.

AHMEDABAD LETTER.

APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

The most widely discussed question in Ahmedabad to-day is the question of Chief Officer for the Municipality. It is not true, as the correspondent of one of your evening contemporaries stated the other day, that the N. C. O. party in the Municipality is in danger of being split up over this question but it is certainly true that there is a good deal of difference about it. Mr. Bhagat, the present incumbent of the post, does command a certain number of votes from among the members of what is called the N. C. O. party and it was only the other day that they practically compelled the President to appreciatively mention his work in the administration report. He was first a Secretary and then the personal assistant of the Chief Officer under the late Committee of Management and had proved himself a capable administrator. But when the Committee of Management was dissolved, Mr. Bhagat was appointed acting Chief Officer and that arrangement continues till to-day.

WHY THIS IS OBJECTED TO.

The threatened break-up of the present arrangement is, however, objected to by a section of the Councillors as well as of the general public. And the most important reason is that it will involve the Municipality in increased expenditure. Not only is the pay which Mr. Bhagat draws the lowest which the local Municipality has paid to its Chief Officers atleast during the last ten years but if the new incumbent is a Government servant the Municipality will have to bear the cost of his pension contribution over and above his heavy salary. If, however, some outsider is preferred, he will either be inexperienced and perhaps not very capable or he may demand considerably more pay than what the Municipality spends after the post to-day. As against this, however, there is the consideration that although Mr. Bhagat may be a capable administrator he has, during the two years that he has been Chief Officer, not shown any special aptitude for bold and constructive work for which there is such a vast field here. Whether it would be wise to replace Mr. Bhagat or not will be decided by the fact whether his successor is able and competent or otherwise. If the Municipality can secure the services of a real first-rate man who will infuse new life in the municipal administration and who commands sufficient driving-power to salve some of its most urgent problems, even the question of cost may be waived aside as of secondary importance. But if that is not to be and there is to be a change merely for change's sake or for petty personal reasons it is much better that the present arrangement is continued.

POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR.

Various names are spoken of as likely to succeed Mr. Bhagat if it is finally decided to replace him and chief among these are Mr. H. B. Shivadasani, late of the I.C.S., R.B. Keshavlal G. Trivedi, Revenue Commissioner of the Bhavanagar State, and Mr. Divan, brother of Mr. J. H. Divan, joint proprietor of the Proprietory High School and a prominent Municipal Councillor. It would, however, be too premature to examine their merits and we prefer not to do it at this stage.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST GOAN LAD

JURY'S VERDICT OF "NOT GUILTY": JUDGE DISAGREES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, June 6.

Joseph Anthony Fernandes, a Goan lad of 15, who had been charged at the Thana Criminal Sessions with the offence of rape, or in the alternative attempt at rape or indecent assault was to-day found "Not guilty" on all counts by a unanimous verdict of the Jury. The alleged victim was a five-year old girl named Paulina Cusheiro, of Chapel Road Bandra.

Mr. Raje, the Public Prosecutor represented the Crown while Mr. Paul A. DeSouza defended the accused.

Mr. DeSouza for the defence said the case against his client was palpably false having been concocted by the father of the girl who was on inimical terms with him. The unfortunate circumstance that his client had on the day of the alleged occurrence been to Bombay had furnished the father with a suitable handle to turn it against the accused. The real truth was that his client had gone to Bombay to embark for England on service and then on his return he took employment at the Taj Mahal. At the earliest opportunity he returned quite innocently to Bandra and was arrested by the police.

The jury having returned their verdict was discharged and His Honour the learned judge addressing Mr. DeSouza said he was sorry he could not agree with the verdict of the jury unanimous though it was and would consequence have to refer the matter to the High Court.

Mr. DeSouza then moved the Court to admit prisoner to bail and the learned judge granted the prayer and ordered him to be released on a bail on furnishing security of Rs. 200 and also giving a personal bond for the like amount.

NON-CO-OPERATOR'S WATAN RIGHTS.

INTERESTING CASE AT DHARWR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, June 10.

Mr. Narsinghrao Kallapur Desai's suit against the Secretary of State for India asking for an injunction restraining the defendant from levying the full assesment from the plaintiff consequent on the order of the Bombay Government resuming the Watan rights of the plaintiff against whom Mr. Painter, the then Collector of Dharwar, had reported came up for hearing before the District Judge of Dharwar on Saturday last. The case being one of great importance to the public and specially to the Watandars was attended by all prominent members of the bar, the watandars and the public in general. Mr. Belvi M.L.A., pleader of Belgaum represented the plaintiff and Mr. Hulkoti appeared for the Government. The proceedings were made very lively and interesting on account of Mr. Belvi's presence. Mr. Pandit gave evidence for the Government. Mr. Belvi remarked while cross examining that Mr. Pandit was the cause of much mischief against his client and so he would examine him in detail. Mr. Hulkoti objected to the expressions as defamatory but Mr. Belvi said that he would repeat the words and that there was nothing objectionable in them. Mr. Belvi argued that it was the Government officials like Mr. Pandit and not non-co-operation that brought the Government into contempt.

Mr. Hulkoti argued that the plaintiff by being even an ordinary member of the Congress organizations became unfaithful and disloyal to the British Government. He also relied upon the reports of the revenue officials and the police and argued that the plaintiff's presence at meetings were N-C-O and the boycott of the Prince of Wales were preached also made him a disloyal subject. The judge then asked whether Watandars were not Government servants and as such were not bound by the service regulations. Mr. Belvi pointed out that the Watandars of whom the Watans were commuted were not Government servants. Mr. Belvi further argued that the present non-violent non-co-operation movement was a perfectly legitimate and that constitutional movement and the boycott of the Prince of Wales was not an act of disloyalty to the Crown as the Prince was no more than an ordinary subject. He also pointed out the Bombay and the Calcutta high court decisions to show that to fight for Swarajya was not disloyal. He also made a reference to His Majesty's speech stating that the aim of the British Government was to give Swarajya to Indians. He next raised another point. Even supposing the plaintiff had broken a condition of the Sanad the Government had no right to rescind the contract and levy full assessment from the plaintiff without first obtaining a decree of the civil court. Under these circumstances Mr. Belvi appealed to the sense of justice of the court in the present cases. The judgment was reserved and as it involves important issues it is awaited with great interest.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY CONDEMNED.

EVIDENCE BEFOR TAXATION INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Ardeshir Rustomjee Subedar, Dubash and Gotvernment contractor, gave evidence at the Taxation Inquiry Committee on Monday last. He strongly pleaded for the immediate and total abolition of the Cotton Excise Duty. To compensate for the loss to Government of revenue consequent on the abolition of the duty, Mr. Subedar put forth a scheme which according to him would furnish a prolific source of revenue to the Government. The scheme had reference to speculations in stocks and shares. Government, by legislation, should legalise transactions in cotton, wheat, linseed, silver, gold, shares etc., as valid and operative in law; Government should licened brokers in cash market empowered to deal with such transactions. These licences to be made obtainable upon payment of license fees to Government. Further it should be provided that every such transaction done through a broker should be evidenced by slips passed by each party to the other and that every such slip should bear a Government revenue stamp according to the amount involved in the deal.

Mr. Subedar made some proposals for the drafting of rules and regulations governing the conduct of the licensed brokers set out in the scheme. He was of opinion that putting his scheme into operation, would result in a large amount of revenue to the Government such as would counterbalance the loss of the Cotton Excise Duty. He anticipates that this amount would be not smaller than two crores of rupees per annum. He submitted his scheme for the earnest consideration of the Government of India through the Taxation Committee. Mr. Subedar's oral examination was held in camera.

LATE MR. J. F. SEERVAI.

The following resolution was passed at the meeting last week, of the Bombay Architectural Association.

"That this meeting of the members of the Bombay Architectural Association place on record its deep sense of regret and sorrow at the very sad and untimely demise of Mr J. F. Seervai, B.A., B.E., who had been a member of the Association. The deceased had rendered substantial help to the Association which has by his untimely death lost its best supporter and benefactor. He was sympathetic and painstaking and very popular with all his friends and by his death a want has been created. The members deplore his loss very much and beg to sincerely sympathise and condole with his parents, wife and other members of the deceased in their very sad bereavement."

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